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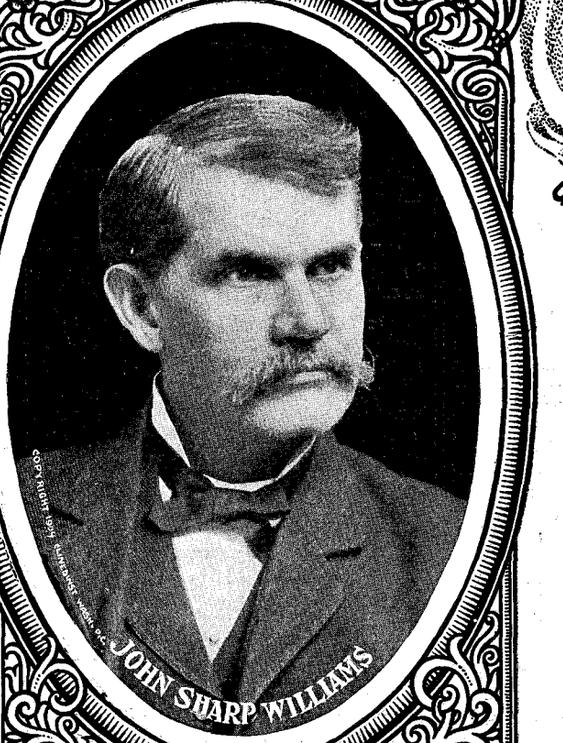

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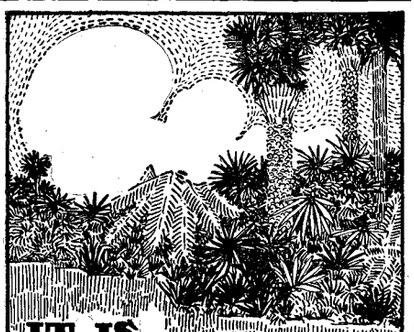

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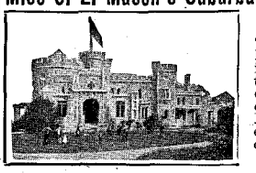

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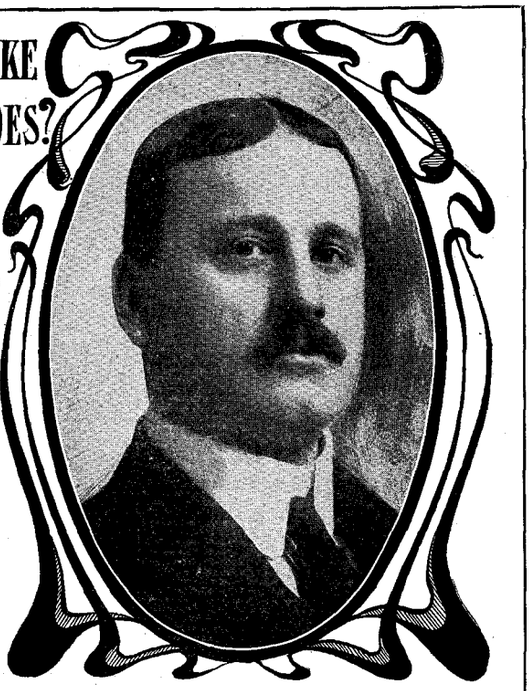

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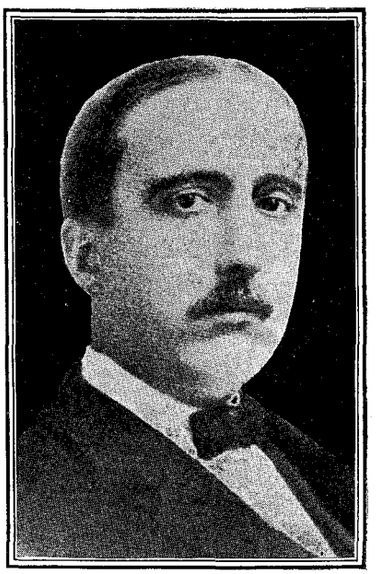
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EFFECTS OF THE BEEF TRUST DECISION.

IT may be a rather peculiar commentary upon our national character that while the newspapers are calling for prison-cells and stripes for the beef-trust magnates if they disregard the Supreme Court's decision, they calmly predict, at the same time, that the magnates will continue the same extortions as of yore, without any change of residence or costume. Mr. Hearst's New York *American* wants to see the beef barons "given numbers of convicts and cells in a penitentiary," and *The World* foresees a "general disappointment," probably not extending to the packers themselves, however, if the President "does not promptly set in operation the machinery of the criminal courts against the beef trust." The Brooklyn *Citizen* calls them "murderous conspirators" because they are "killing the poor by depriving them of food." Even such conservative papers as the New York *Evening Mail*, *The Journal of Commerce*, and the Washington *Times* join in suggesting sojourns in jail for the packers if they do not reform. We are told in despatches from Chicago, however, that the packers declare the decision "will not make the slightest difference in the conduct of their business," because they "are not in a combination to restrain trade," and there is no trust. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* recalls half a dozen outlawed trusts that have gone on in very much the same way as if no legal bolt had been launched at them; and the Baltimore *American* thinks the beef trust "will doubtless continue to do business in the old way at the old stand." The Pittsburg *Gazette* believes the court order can be easily evaded, and remarks that "the practical effect of the decision is very doubtful." Predictions that the decision will be followed by lower prices for meat are extremely rare.

The oil business, and many other lines of trade, seem to *The Journal of Commerce* to be brought within the range of federal power by this decision, and it observes that "it may be that the reach of this statute for dealing with the abuses of trusts may be beyond anything yet imagined." Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, whose injunction is sustained by this decision, considers it "a long step in the direction of effectual government supervision," and so thinks *The Wall Street Journal*. "It is perhaps not too much to say," comments the latter authority, "that the step from this decision to federal incorporations or federal franchises, as is proposed by Commissioner Garfield, is not a long one."



J. OGDEN ARMOUR,

President of Armour & Co., and the most powerful figure in the beef trust. Charles Edward Russell calls him "probably the ablest, certainly the most daring manipulator among all the captains of finance," and adds: "No more extraordinary figure has ever appeared in the world's commercial affairs; no man, not even Mr. Rockefeller, has conceived a commercial empire so dazzling."

By this decision, which is unanimous, the defendants are enjoined not to restrain interstate commerce in fresh meats "either by directing or requiring their respective agents to refrain from bidding against each other," or by "raising or lowering prices or fixing uniform prices," or by "curtailing the quantity of such meats shipped," or by "maintaining rules for the giving of credit to dealers" which will restrict competition, or by "imposing uniform charges for cartage and delivery" which will restrict competition, or by receiving transportation "at less than the regular rates."

The decision is rendered under the Sherman act, which prohibits combinations and conspiracies in restraint of interstate commerce. It had been supposed, from the Supreme Court decision in the Knight case, that this act could not touch manufacturing combinations. In the Knight case the court refused to prohibit the combination of a number of sugar refineries in Philadelphia, on the ground that manufacturing sugar in Philadelphia was not interstate commerce. In the beef-trust case, however, the court views the entire operations of the trust, the purchase of cattle in one or more States, the dressing of the beef in another, and the sale of the products in many more, and decides that the trust is engaged in interstate commerce. Mr. Justice Holmes, who read the court's decision, says on this point:

"Altho the combination alleged embraces restraint and monopoly of trade within a single State, its effect upon commerce

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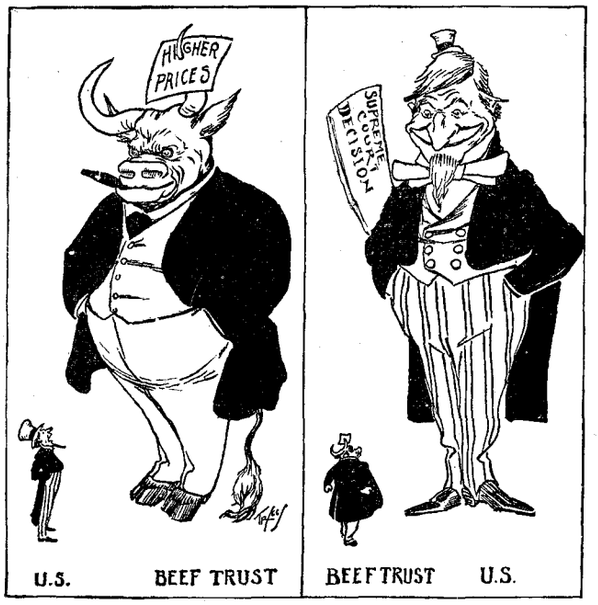

THE TERRIBLE BEEF TRUST.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

ROPED, THROWN, AND BRANDED.
—Gage in the Philadelphia *North American*.

REDUCING BEEF.

among the States is not accidental, secondary, remote, or merely probable. On the allegations of the bill the latter commerce, no less, perhaps even more, than commerce within a single State, is an object of attack. Moreover, it is a direct object. It is that for the sake of which the several specific acts and courses of conduct are done and adopted.

"Therefore the case is not like United States *vs.* E. C. Knight Company, where the subject-matter of the combination was manufacture and the direct object monopoly of manufacture within a State. However likely monopoly of commerce among the States in the article manufactured was to follow from the agreement, it was not a necessary consequence nor a primary end. Here the subject-matter is sales, and the very point of the combination is to restrain and monopolize commerce among the States in respect of such sales.

"For the foregoing reasons we are of opinion that the carrying out of the scheme alleged, by the means set forth, properly may be enjoined, and that the bill can not be dismissed.

"We pass now to the particulars and will consider the corresponding parts of the injunction at the same time. The first question arises on the sixth section.

"The section charges a combination of independent dealers to restrict the competition of their agents when purchasing stock for them in the stock-yards. The purchasers and their slaughtering establishments are largely in different States from those of the stock-yards, and the sellers of the cattle, perhaps it is not too much to assume, largely in different States from either. The intent of the combination is not merely to restrict competition among the parties, but, as we have said, by force of the general allegation at the end of the bill, to aid in an attempt to monopolize commerce among the States. It is said that this charge is too vague and that it does not set forth a case of commerce among the States.

"Taking up the latter objection first, commerce among the States is not a technical legal conception, but a practical one, drawn from the course of business. When cattle are sent for sale from a place in one State, with the expectation that they will end their transit, after purchase, in another, and when in effect they do so, with only the interruption necessary to find a purchaser at the stock yards, and when this is a typical, constantly recurring course, the current thus existing is a current of commerce among the States, and the purchase of the cattle is a part and incident of such commerce.

"What we say is true at least of such a purchase by residents in another State from that of the seller and of the cattle. And we need not trouble ourselves at this time as to whether the statute could be escaped by any arrangement as to the place where the sale, in point of law, is consummated."

Charles Edward Russell, who has been investigating the beef trust for *Everybody's Magazine*, says of it in the February number:

"Three times a day this power comes to the table of every household in America, rich or poor, great or small, known or unknown; it comes there and extorts its tribute. It crosses the ocean and makes its presence felt in multitudes of homes that would not know how to give it a name. It controls prices and regulates traffic in a thousand markets. It changes conditions and builds up and pulls down industries; it makes men poor or rich as it will; it controls or establishes or obliterates vast enterprises across the civilized circuit. Its lightest word affects men on the plains of Argentina or the by-streets of London.

"Of some of the most important industries of this country it has an absolute, iron-clad, infrangible monopoly; of others it has a control that for practical purposes of profit is not less complete. It fixes at its own will the price of every pound of fresh, salted, smoked, or preserved meat prepared and sold in the United States. It fixes the price of every ham, every pound of bacon, every pound of lard, every can of prepared soup. It has an absolute monopoly of our enormous meat exports, dressed and preserved. It has an absolute monopoly of the American trade in fertilizers, hides, bristles, horn, and bone products. It owns or controls or dominates every slaughter-house except a few that have inconsiderable local or special trades. It owns steam and electric railroads, it owns the entire trolley-car service in several cities, and is acquiring the like property elsewhere. It owns factories, shops, stock-yards, mills, land and land companies, plants, warehouses, politicians, legislators, and Congressmen.

"It defies Wall Street and all that therein is. It terrorizes great railroad corporations long used to terrorizing others. It takes toll from big and little, it gouges millions from railroad companies, and cent pieces from obscure shippers. To-day it is compelling a lordly railroad to dismiss its general manager, to-morrow it is blacklisting and ruining some little commission merchant. It is remorseless, tireless, greedy, insatiable, and it plans achievements so much greater than any so far recorded in the history of commerce that the imagination flags in trying to follow its future possibilities.

"It fixes, for its own profit, the prices the farmer of the West shall receive for his cattle and hogs, and the prices the butcher of the East shall charge for his meat.

"It fixes the price that the grower of California shall receive for his fruit, and the price the laborer of New York shall pay for his breakfast.

"It lays hands upon the melon-grower of Colorado and the cotton-grower of Georgia, and compels each to share with it the scanty proceeds of his toil.

"It can affect the cost of living in Aberdeen and Geneva as easily

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as in Chicago and New York. It has in the last three years increased, for its own benefit, the expenses of every household in America. It controls or influences the prices of one-half the food consumed by the nation. It has its share in the proceeds of more commodities of daily consumption than all other trusts, combinations, and monopolies together, and the prices of these it seeks to augment for its own profit.

"It can make, within certain limits, the price of wheat, of corn, of oats, what it pleases; it will shortly be able to control the price of every loaf of bread.

"Its operations have impoverished or ruined farmers and stockmen, destroyed millions of investments, caused banks to break and men to commit suicide, precipitated strikes, and annihilated industries.

"So great is the terror it inspires in some quarters that citizens under the constitutional guarantees of freedom do not dare, even in the privacy of their offices or homes, to speak a word that this power would not approve of, and multimillionaires, railroad magnates, and captains of industry quail before it.

"At every step of its progress it has violated national or state law, or both, and with impunity. It has been declared by federal and state courts to be an outlaw and to have no right to exist. It has gone steadily on strengthening its hold, extending its lines, and multiplying its victims.

"We are accustomed to think that the Standard Oil Company is the ultimate of monopolistic achievement; here is something compared with which the Standard Oil Company is puerile; here is something that affects a thousand lives where the Standard Oil Company affects one; here is something that promises greater fortunes and greater power than ten Standard Oil Companies. Reaching out, absorbing industry after industry, augmenting and building, by great brute strength and by insidious, intricate, hardly discoverable windings and turnings, day and night this monstrous thing grows and strengthens until its grip is at the nation's throat."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEMOCRATS.

THE coldness of some of the Republican leaders toward the President's most cherished reforms and the warm indorsement of them by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Hearst, three of the foremost Democratic chieftains, cause some of the political experts to predict a split in the Republican party. "It is perfectly clear" to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* "that there must be either a backdown on the part of Republican Senators or a split which will divide the Republican party into two great factions." The Savannah *News* (Dem.) wonders "whether the President isn't more nearly in accord with the Democratic party than with his own party," and the New York *World* asks if it is not possible "that out of this storm and stress of Presidential activity there will come a new party made up of Roosevelt Republicans and Bryan Democrats?" *The World* adds that "Mr. Bryan himself is said to believe this," and it suggests that such Republicans as Governor Deneen of Illinois, Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, and ex-Governor Van Sant of Minnesota would be prominent figures in such a new party. The New York *Sun*, which is essentially a conservative paper, printed a thoughtful editorial some weeks ago in which it noted that the radical leaders are now in the saddle in both the great parties, and it seemed to see little indication of the appearance of a conservative party in the near future. It says: "Can anybody tell where that conservative party is at present? It may be in the bowels of time. It is not visible."

Mr. Bryan continues to commend the President's railroad policy. "I hope the Democratic party in this country," he declared in New Haven a few days ago, "will forget itself and stand by President Roosevelt and help him carry out what is good." John Sharp Williams, too, the Democratic leader in the House, whose forces have been rather mutinous of late, commends the President as "more of an American than a Republican," and says that when it comes to dealing with his railroad policies, "we will toe-mark his footmarks, not because he is President, but because he is right, and we call upon you as American citizens to help us toe-mark." Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, which has been making severe strictures upon the late Democratic Presidential candidate, the Democratic House leader, and New York's Democratic mayor, classes Mr. Roosevelt's utterances with those of Lincoln and Jackson, and declares that "Mr. Roosevelt, finding the Democratic temple abandoned by the 'leaders,' has walked in and taken possession." And the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, said to be the organ of Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic National Committee, says in a complimentary editorial that "if Mr. Roosevelt is the instrument chosen to lead the forces now marshaled against the increasing encroachments of the railroads, he is fairly entitled to the moral support of the people without regard to party."

Even the Southern Democratic papers, which were once supposed to be so bitterly opposed to Mr. Roosevelt that no reconciliation was possible, now show a more friendly attitude. "Many

MUST THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY PULL THE WHOLE OUTFIT?
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

A TRUST-SHOCKING SPECTACLE.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

FRENZIED POLITICS.

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NICHOLAS (to Kuropatkin)—"Wave your flag and distract his attention until he begins to hibernate again."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

WORKINGS

of his principles are purely Democratic," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), especially his railroad policy, and it declares that in this policy "he will be upheld by all Democrats." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), which has often criticized Mr. Roosevelt pretty severely, now says that "the differences between the President and the South have been adjusted most satisfactorily," and it is pleased to see the Democrats giving him better support than that given by his own party. To quote:

"The differences between the President and the South have been adjusted most satisfactorily. Mr. Roosevelt has spoken in a friendly spirit, and has shown that he is not hostile to the South. He did not confine himself merely to words, and his good offices were well seen in the killing of the threatening Crumpacker bill. This danger is no longer to be feared. Under these circumstances, and having nothing to fear from the Administration on the negro question, it is not to be wondered at that the South should entertain a new opinion of the President and should be prepared to sustain his policy where it is to the general interest of the country.

"But it is not from the South alone that Mr. Roosevelt has won words of praise and promises of support for his reform program, but from the Democrats generally. The railroad question is not, or rather should not, be a partizan one; and the Republican leaders will find it difficult to make it appear so. The Democrats have always occupied a more popular position in their attitude toward the corporations than their opponents. In advocating, therefore, the better government control of railroads the President is doing what the Democracy has repeatedly declared for."

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.), however, which looks at the Administration railroad policy with a rather unsympathetic eye, warns the President that all this Democratic approval bodes no good to him, and it hints that a modification of his policy might be well. It says:

"'When thine enemies praise thee, study well thy conduct lest thou do wrong.' President Roosevelt's efforts to induce Congress to pass a law that will enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish freight rates for the railroads have obtained for him the approbation of W. J. Bryan and the promised support of the Democratic representatives in the House. It is just within the bounds of possibility that these gentlemen are desirous of doing Mr. Roosevelt a good turn, and there is perhaps one chance in a thousand that they have got on the right side of an important public question; but heretofore they have been noted for the unerring accuracy with which they have championed the wrong, and, therefore, because of their past, it is desirable to go slowly in dealing with any measure that meets their approval in the present."

RUSSIAN LEADERS ON THEIR SITUATION.

THE men who are pictured in our newspaper cartoons as sitting on a volcano have been asked by the enterprising American editors what they think about the prospects of an eruption, and they reply that everything is quiet. "There can be no revolution now; it is all over; all will remain calm," says Governor-General Trepoff to *The World's* representative; and Grand Duke Vladimir, in another interview, says that "the situation is not so bad as it is painted," and declares that the disorders "are not revolutionary at base." A constitution, says Vladimir, is out of the question, but

"I HAVE THE HONOR TO INFORM YOUR ROYAL AND SACRED HIGHNESS THAT THE PETITION OF YOUR LOYAL SUBJECTS HAS BEEN GRANTED."
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

OF THE RUSSIAN

"still, there is a necessity for reforms, and they will be granted by the autocracy" and the people "will receive the means of presenting their needs and grievances direct to the sovereign." The Czar has not been interviewed, but in an address to a delegation of workingmen who paid him a call (by appointment) last week, he admitted that "many things require improvement" and added: "In my solicitude for the working classes, I shall take measures which will assure that everything possible will be done to improve their lot." This was on the same day that Mirsky, the liberal minister, was retired from the administration. Prince Ukhtomsky, the liberal St. Petersburg journalist who is said to be a warm friend of the Czar, says to a correspondent of the New York *American* that "there is no political outcome possible from the uprising" and adds: "I think a constitution is inadvisable in the present state of the population, and prefer summoning the Zemskiye Sombori, or National Assembly, in which all classes would be represented, to address and advise with the Emperor."

Count Tolstoy seems to agree that no armed revolution is likely. He says in a *World* interview:

"The townsfolk seek only peace to work under honest conditions—the country people desire only the ownership of the land. The creed of Thoreau and of Henry George is ingrained in every Russian heart. But the Russian people have no desire for representative government—none. On the contrary, they wish the continuance of the autocratic monarchy, which is their best safeguard against the nobility and landed aristocracy.

"In fact, the Czar is the master of every inch of the soil, and he could, and should, give it to the toilers of it. The people know the Czar can, and they believe he will do so. So they will not bolster the middle and noble classes, only to crystallize and make permanent the *status quo* by granting unimportant concessions.

"Never will there be an armed, general revolution in Russia.

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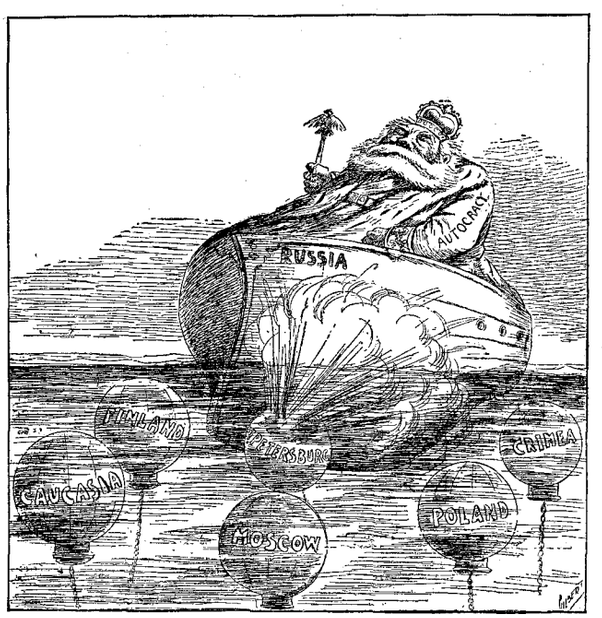
Consciously or unconsciously, the people know that the right way for them to all good is not by arms and murder, but by spiritual enlightenment; know that the only action permissible or expedient is passive resistance and a campaign of education."

Vladimir's statement, coming from the man who is supposed to be "behind the throne," has attracted comment all over the country. Says the grand duke:

"I have read the accounts in the foreign press. I have stood aghast at the frightful stories of the butcheries of innocent people which they have printed. I know they say well-intentioned patriots, with a priest at their head, coming peacefully to place their grievances before his majesty, were ruthlessly shot down in the streets, but we know that behind this peaceful procession was an anarchist and socialist plot, of which the overwhelming majority of the workmen were merely innocent tools. We know from examination of the dead and those arrested that some alleged priests were actually revolutionary agitators and students in disguise.

"We had to save the city from a mob. Unfortunately to do so innocent and guilty suffered alike. But suppose one hundred and forty thousand men had reached the gates of the Winter Palace; they would have sacked it as the mob sacked Versailles. From the palace they would have gone elsewhere, and the whole city would have been delivered over to anarchy, riot, bloodshed, and flames. Our duty was the duty of every government. The same situation has confronted cities in other countries. Why, because this occurred in Russia, should the whole world point the finger of scorn at us? In the midst of our difficulties, why should we be turned upon? . . . . . .

"With this unhappy war upon our shoulders, we are passing through a crisis. I will not attempt to conceal it; it can not be concealed, but with the help of God we will emerge from it as we



INTO HIS OWN MINES AGAIN.
—Gilbert in the Denver *Times*.

MIND

have emerged from other troubles in the past. In the interior there are many elements of discord, but the situation is not so bad as it is painted. The disorders at Warsaw, Kieff, and elsewhere are largely industrial, produced by trade depression and consequent lack of employment on account of the war. They are not revolutionary at base.

"People speak of a constitution. A constitution would mean the end of Russia, as the state would be gone, anarchy would supervene, and when it ended the empire would be disintegrated. Finland, Poland, and perhaps other frontier provinces would have broken away. Russia is not ripe for a constitution. Go out among the peasants, who comprise the vast bulk of the empire's population, and try to explain to them government by suffrage. The peasant knows nothing of government; he does not even know what the word means. He knows his Emperor. For him the Emperor is everything. Give the peasant a vote and all would be anarchy. Still, there is a necessity for reforms, and they will be granted by the autocracy."

INDIAN FUNDS AND SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

IT is "small and dirty work," says Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, to "fan the dying embers of sectarian hatred among Christians of different denominations." He makes this remark in regard to the vigorous ember-fanning now in progress over the use of $98,460 of Indian trust funds for Catholic mission schools and $4,320 for a Lutheran mission school, after Congress had emphatically declared its purpose not to appropriate any more money for sectarian schools, and the Government had declined even to give to the sectarian schools the ration-money due to the Indian children living in them. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has worked among the Indians for years, has given out a long statement in which he says that the missionary societies approved the policy of withholding Government appropriations from sectarian schools, but saw nothing inconsistent in the grant of rations and annuities to the Indian children in the schools. Indian Commissioner Jones, Secretary Hitchcock, and President Roosevelt all decided against this claim, however, on the ground that such a grant "would certainly offend the spirit of the acts of Congress." "Imagine my surprise, therefore," says the bishop, "on discovering last September that the same executive officers who had declared this to be the policy of the Government and had administered the policy with inexorable suddenness and severity, had been making large contracts for the conduct of mission boarding-schools!" These large contracts, it appears, were made on the strength of petitions, signed by Indians, requesting that such a disposition be made of the interest on their trust funds deposited with the Government. Bishop Hare alleges that about two-thirds of the signers "merely attached their mark" without knowing what the petition meant, others say that each Indian who signed received a loaf of bread, and *The Outlook* declares that "so far as we can learn, as many Indians have petitioned against this disbursement as have petitioned for it."

Further heat is added to this discussion by Senator Bard, of California, who said, a few days ago, at a Senate committee hearing on the Indian appropriation bill, that he was approached by

IS THIS A SPIRIT WE CAN AFFORD TO ENCOURAGE?
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

ILLUSTRATED.

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Dr. E. L. Scharf, of the Catholic University, in the spring of 1902, with the remarkable proposition that if Congress would continue the appropriation of $150,000 for two years to the Catholic mission schools, he would guarantee that twenty doubtful Congressional districts would go Republican. No such appropriation was made by Congress, but the payment from the Indian trust funds was made as stated above. Dr. Scharf, in a *World* interview, says that his proposition to Senator Bard was that if representatives in the twenty districts were opposed on account of the requested appropriation, the opposition would be "successfully combated." He adds that the whole affair "was a matter of practical politics." Cardinal Gibbons, in a public statement, declares "that the Catholic Church has no political agent at Washington or anywhere else; that Prof. E. L. Scharf, who is referred to in Senator Bard's statement, is not an agent of the Catholic Church or of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and has never been employed by the church or the Catholic Indian Bureau in any way whatsoever."

The reply of the Administration is in the form of a letter from President Roosevelt to the Secretary of the Interior. It is, in brief, that the trust money of the Indians belongs to them, and they can petition to use it as they see fit, regardless of what Congress may have decided in respect to the use of other funds. After recalling the decision of the Department of Justice "that the prohibition of the law as to the use of public moneys for sectarian schools did not extend to moneys belonging to the Indians themselves and not to the public, and that these moneys belonging to the Indians themselves might be applied in accordance with the desire of the Indians for the support of the schools to which they were sending their children," the President continues:

"There was in my judgment no question that, inasmuch as the legal authority existed to grant the request of the Indians, they were entitled as a matter of moral right to have the moneys coming to them used for the education of their children at the schools of their choice. Care must be taken, of course, to see that any petition by the Indians is genuine, and that the money appropriated for any given school represents only the pro rata proportion to which the Indians making the petition are entitled. But if these two conditions are fulfilled, it is in my opinion just and right that the Indians themselves should have their wishes respected when they request that their own money—not the money of the public—be applied to the support of certain schools to which they desire to send their children. The practise will be continued by the department unless Congress should decree to the contrary, or, of course, unless the courts should decide that the decision of the Department of Justice is erroneous.

"It is, however, greatly to be desired that the bill introduced by Representative Lacey, providing for permission to allot these annuities in severalty to the Indians, exactly as is now done with land, should be enacted into law. Its enactment and administration would prevent the raising of any question of this character, for each individual Indian would then be left free to use the money to which he is entitled outright, on his own initiative, instead of having it used for him by the Secretary of the Interior in consequence of his petition. I earnestly hope that Congress will at once enact this bill into law."

"The incident is a disagreeable one, and we wish heartily that the President had steered clear of it," says the New York *Times*; and *The Outlook* remarks:

"For the Government, which is the guardian of the Indians, to expend their trust funds for sectarian purposes, is to apply to the Indians a policy which would not be applied in dealing with any other people; a policy which is un-American, which is in direct contravention of the constitutional provisions of many of our States, which violates the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and introduces sectarian strife among the Indians by setting Protestant and Roman Catholic Indians signing antagonistic petitions. This is but to transfer the ecclesiastical lobby from Washington to the Reservation; to jump from the frying-pan into the fire."

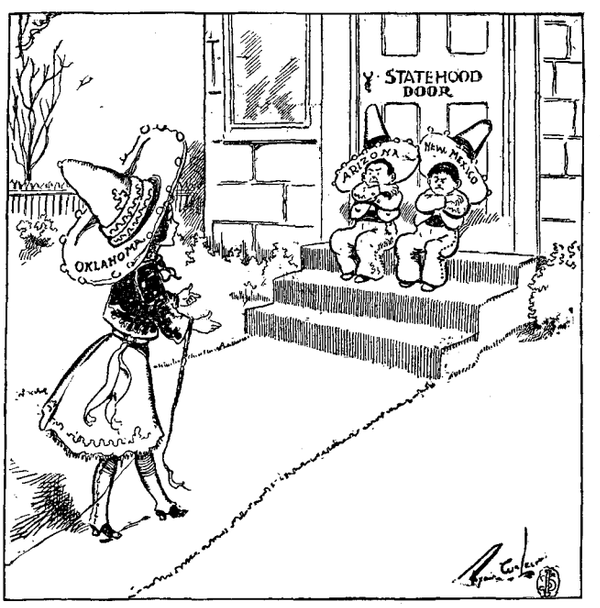
The New York *Evening Post* condemns the Administration's act thus:

"Congress has spoken unequivocally against any form of government subvention to these sectarian schools. The principle is unassailable, established by thousands of years of experience, that government partnership in a religious enterprise is an exhaustless source of corruption. As Bishop Hare puts it, the Government was 'driven to a seemingly pitiless act by a high and imperative sense of public duty.'

"We must therefore share Bishop Hare's amazement at discovering the wretched subterfuge by which the Administration found a way to favor Catholics. Petitions were quietly circulated among certain Indians, two-thirds of whom signed with a mark. On 150 signatures from a tribe of 5,000, money from the tribal funds held in trust at Washington was paid to the Catholic schools. . . . . .

"The fact that the purpose of this trickery was to glorify God and advance the power of the Catholic Church does not—in spite of the web of casuistry that may be spun about it—alter the essential baseness of the act. The responsibility for paying out the

WINTER SPORTS—THE SENATORIAL SLIDE.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.



MISS OKLAHOMA—"Boys, you may not want to go in, but please let me pass."
—Walker in the Manchester *Mirror*.

POLITICAL INS AND OUTS.

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money rests either with Commissioner Jones, Secretary Hitchcock, or President Roosevelt. Whatever technical defense any one of them can offer for the legality of the act, none can deny that both in intent and effect this diversion of funds has thwarted the will of Congress, disregarded the rights of other sects, and overthrown a sound principle."

ADVENTURES OF THE SANTO DOMINGO TREATY.

As if it were not enough for the little republic of Santo Domingo to be itself executing a perpetual series of revolutionary somersaults, it seems that it is likely to drag us into the same game. So it appears, at any rate, from an editorial in the New York *Sun*, which charges President Roosevelt with trying to make a treaty with Santo Domingo without the aid of the Senate, and avers that if he should succeed in overthrowing the constitutional provision for Senatorial action on treaties, "the Republican form of government which has blessed this nation for more than a century would cease to exist; and irresponsible autocracy like that of Russia would be the hideous substitute." It was on Friday of last week that *The Sun* published the text of an agreement signed by two representatives of Santo Domingo and by Commander Dillingham and Minister Dawson for the United States, providing for American supervision of Dominican finances, but containing no provision for ratification by the Senate. *The Sun* obtained this from the *Gaceta Official* of Santo Domingo, and devoted a two-column editorial to the fact that the clause relating to Senatorial approval was left out. *The Times* came out next day with nearly two columns on the same subject, *The Evening Post* called it "an amazing document," and the Indianapolis *News*, said to be the organ of Vice-President-elect Fairbanks, declared that "if this performance is allowed to pass unchallenged, it will be exceedingly difficult to put any limit to the President's power."

Meanwhile, however, inquiry at the State Department in Washington elicited the information, so the *Herald's* Washington correspondent tells us, that *The Sun's* find in the *Gaceta Official* "is not the text of the agreement under which the United States will administer the affairs of the black republic," but was one that had been disapproved by the State Department, and the real treaty "is yet to be signed, and, as the Senate is to ratify it, it is now being drawn with great care at Santo Domingo City under daily instructions from the department to Mr. Dawson, the American Minister." The general explanation seems to be that Messrs. Dillingham and Dawson "bungled matters very badly," as one paper says, and executed a faulty agreement without sufficient consultation with the State Department. A number of opposition papers, however, hold to the view that the President intended to ignore the Senate, but has been compelled to back down.

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "several of the conspicuous New York papers have gone off half-cocked," and adds:

"The truth is that in a matter of such importance it is unwise to pronounce a premature judgment, and that is precisely what our New York contemporaries have done. A fiscal control through the administration of the custom-houses for the honest collection of the revenues and their faithful apportionment to the conduct of Government and the payment of debt in fulfilment of an arbitral decision, is a legitimate executive function. Our history shows several precedents and analogies. Even a broader interposition for the protection of life and property would be justifiable. But the establishment of a larger protectorate under the theory that, if we will not permit European interference, we must give guarantees of just treatment, involves the application of a corollary of the Monroe Doctrine and of a national policy which can not be undertaken without the concurrence of the Senate."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has undertaken to give the island of Santo Domingo an honest government, economically administered. Philadelphia next!—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT begins to look as tho the lucky Russians are those who are prisoners of the Japs.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE Czar might have been a little more specific when he asserted that victory was certain.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

FOR once the Russian authorities are disposed to underestimate the losses inflicted by their troops.—*The Chicago News.*

THERE is one bright spot in the St. Petersburg jumble. The lawyers refuse to practise until the trouble is settled.—*The Chicago News.*

GENERAL STOESSEL is now on the way home. Fortunately for the rest of th world there's no place like it.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

GENERAL TREPOFF says the troubles at St. Petersburg are at an end, but he is not just certain yet as to which end.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is safe to guess that no German coal baron will begin to talk about his "divine right" loud enough for the Kaiser to hear.—*The Chicago News.*

FOR a nation that does not profess Christianity, China is expected to do considerable in the way of turning the other cheek.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE Sultan of Morocco is threatening to declare a "holy war." If he declares that kind of a war, he will have to stay out himself.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

COLORADO ought to increase the term of its governor to six years. The present allowance is too short to tell who is elected.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE Mormons have received no revelations for a number of years, but some of the leaders are expecting one, with a Washington, D. C., date.—*The Washington Post.*

AMONG the improvements contemplated by the nation's railroads this year is the adoption of the block system in the United States Senate.—*The New York American.*

"HELL is reserved for treacherous Mormons," says a Smoot case witness. Proof of that would make a lot of persons feel more comfortable.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Russian governor at Kovno has promised reform. That sounds just like the inaugural address of the average governor of an American State.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

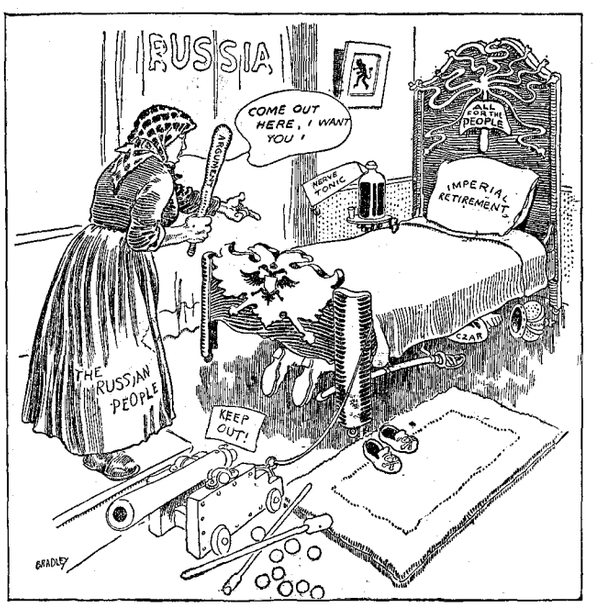
TOM LAWSON says that ten men will soon own all the wealth in the country. We would like a photograph of them in the act of getting Hetty Green's share.—*The Washington Post.*

A CHICAGO Chinaman knocked down two hold-up men the other night. His country, however, in a somewhat analogous case, is unable to profit by the suggestion.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

CONGRESS will really not have time enough to pass any of the rate regulation bills; but it can pass private pension bills at the average speed of three and one-half per minute.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

MR. MCADOO darkly hints that all the people who are getting held up or murdered are doing so for the purpose of discrediting Tammany in some political campaign.—*The Brooklyn Standard Union.*

IF General Nogi could only wind up his fighting business in time to come over here and take a swing around the Chautauqua lecture circuit he could make enough money to carry Japan through another war.—*The Denver Republican.*



A DESPOT WHO WILL NOT BE DICTATED TO.

VOICE FROM UNDER THE BED.—"I won't! I am determined to be master in my own house!"

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A RUSSIAN "NORA"—WITH A DIFFERENCE.

IN spite of the war, the present season in the Russian capital has been very brilliant, musically and dramatically. Several new plays and operas have been produced with success, the public apparently forgetting for the moment the external and internal troubles of the empire.

One of the most interesting and "modern" of the new plays is described by the St. Petersburg critics as a Russian "Nora," tho it is not an imitation of Ibsen's social drama. It is from the pen of a young playwright, C. Naidienov, who has disclosed a fine technique, as well as exceptional ability in seizing upon vital and significant aspects of life. He is declared to be a born dramatist with decided literary gifts.

His latest work is entitled "The Life of Avdotia," and it deals with a provincial environment, with its intellectual and moral emptiness and its demoralizing, blighting effect. The plot, in brief, is as follows:

Avdotia Stepanovna is the daughter of a rich and not too honest merchant, whose fortune has been accumulated in shady transactions. His own wife, a good-natured, bright woman, is quite ashamed of her husband's methods, but she has not had the spirit to offer any resistance. Their daughter has received no education worth mentioning and is wholly ignorant of life, its interests, duties, and problems. At the age of sixteen she is married to a prominent bank official, Isumoff, a man not so much objectionable as characterless. He is, in fact, the personification of mediocrity and shallowness. He is a good husband and father, a model citizen, but he has no individuality of any sort. Nothing stirs him, nothing troubles him, and he can not understand nobler impulses and aspirations in any one else.

The first several years of the married life of this pair pass in dull monotony and conformity. Avdotia is scarcely conscious of her humanity, of her moral personality. At twenty-five, however, she undergoes a crisis, an awakening—thanks to the appearance in her narrow sphere of a young man, the son of a mere peasant, of intelligence and breadth and energy. She soon falls in love with this superior man and finds herself at war with everything and every one in her own circle. She conceives a violent aversion for her husband. She becomes nervous, restless, reckless, rebellious. She denounces her relatives and friends as worthless and contemptible, and determines to break with her past. She must "find herself" and develop her individuality; she must play her rightful part in the larger life. When reminded of her duties to her children, she says, like Nora: "What sort of mother am I, can I be? What can I do for them? They will be better off without me."

Then, like Nora, she leaves her home, not coolly and deliberately, but in a fit of hysteria. Unlike Nora, however, she promptly returns. Lacking initiative, she fears she will merely become a burden to the young man she loves. She can not struggle and work and endure privation and neglect; so she is forced to resume the life she has learned to detest. Reconciled she is not, but gradually she becomes more and more passive and, as it were, benumbed and morally stupefied.

There are several secondary characters in the play—all victims of their surroundings and conditions. One, a poet and philosopher without force, finally commits suicide, to everybody's surprise. Another, an old maid, has loved this poet for fifteen years and has not found sufficient courage to wrestle with her unreciprocated affection.

The story of Avdotia, says the critic of the *Novosti*, is at the same time realistic and symbolical. Thousands of men and women have her experience, but, what is more serious, the story illustrates national traits. "We Russians," says the critic, "can not *live;* we merely protest; we know how to suffer. We take fire easily, but we quickly cool and resign ourselves to the vicious circle from which there is apparently no escape for us. We have the right impulses and are capable of high thinking and noble desires, but what we lack is the energy, the perseverance to translate desire into steady action."

The critic of the *Novoye Vremya* describes the play as "vital, honest, artistic," as eminently true to reality and strong on its dramatic side. He finds in Naidienov the best qualities of Russian imaginative writers—a passion for truth, sincerity, and artistic and intellectual integrity.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

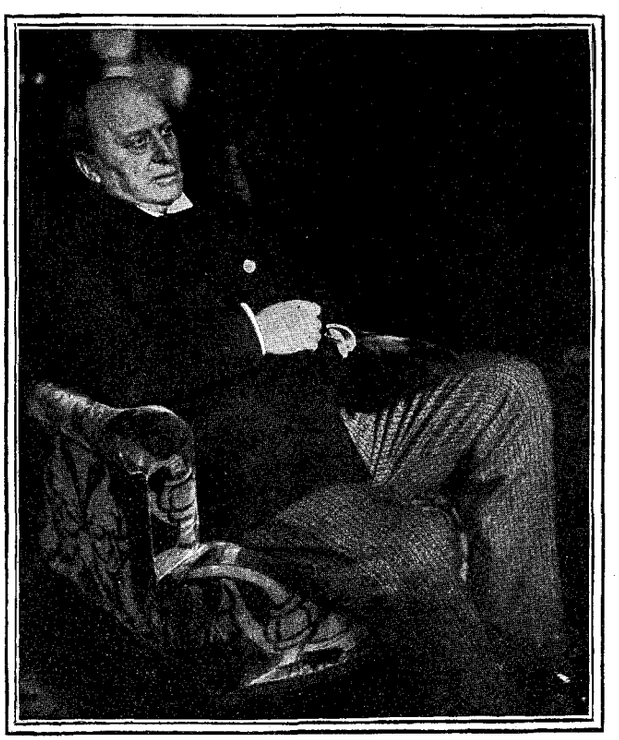

Photo. by VanderWeyde, New York.
A NEW PORTRAIT OF HENRY JAMES.

A "HISTORIAN OF FINE CONSCIENCES."

SOME fifteen years ago, Henry James wrote a critical study arguing in favor of the idea that the real function of the novelist is historical. In an article entitled "Henry James: An Appreciation," which appears in *The North American Review* (January), Joseph Conrad pronounces the argument "unassailable." "Fiction is history, human history," he says, "or it is nothing. . . . A novelist is a historian, the preserver, the keeper, the expounder, of human experience." He adds: "As is meet for a man of his descent and tradition, Mr. Henry James is the historian of fine consciences." Mr. Conrad goes on to comment:

"Of course, this is a general statement; but I don't think its truth will be or can be questioned. Its fault is that it leaves so much out; and, besides, Mr. Henry James is much too considerable to be put into the nutshell of a phrase. The fact remains that he has made his choice, and that his choice is justified up to the hilt by the success of his art. He has taken for himself the greater part. The range of a fine conscience covers more good and evil than the range of a conscience which may be called, roughly, not fine; a conscience less troubled by the nice discrimination of shades of conduct. A fine conscience is more concerned with essentials; its triumphs are more perfect, if less profitable in a worldly sense. There is, in short, more truth in its working for a historian to detect and to show. It is a thing of infinite complication and suggestion. None of these escape the art of Mr. Henry James. He has mastered the country, his domain, not wild indeed, but full of romantic glimpses, of deep shadows and sunny places. There are no secrets left within his range. He has disclosed them as they should be disclosed—that is, beautifully. And, indeed, ugliness has but little place in this world of his creation. Yet it is always felt in the truthfulness of his art; it is there, it surrounds the scene, it presses close upon it. It is made visible, tangible, in the struggles, in the contacts of the fine consciences, in their perplexities, in the sophism of their mistakes. For

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a fine conscience is naturally a virtuous one. What is natural about it is just its fineness, an abiding sense of the intangible, ever-present right. It is most visible in their ultimate triumph, in their emergence from miracle, through an energetic act of renunciation. Energetic, not violent: the distinction is wide, enormous, like that between substance and shadow.

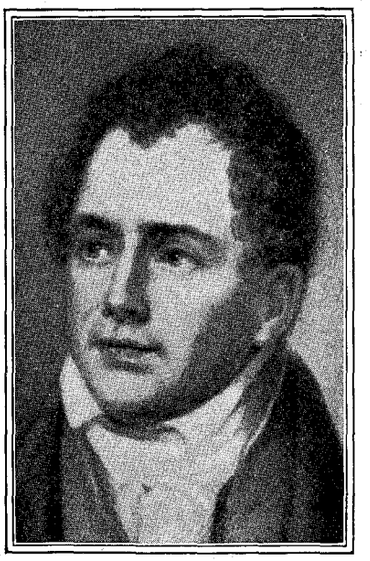
"Through it all Mr. Henry James keeps a firm hold of the substance, of what is worth having, of what is worth holding. The contrary opinion has been, if not absolutely affirmed, then at least implied, with some frequency. To most of us, living willingly in a sort of intellectual moonlight, in the faintly reflected light of truth, the shadows so firmly renounced by Mr. Henry James's men and women stand out endowed with extraordinary value, with a value so extraordinary that their rejection offends, by its uncalled-for scrupulousness, those business-like instincts which a careful Providence has implanted in our breasts. And, apart from that just cause of discontent, it is obvious that a solution by rejection must always present a certain apparent lack of finality, especially startling when contrasted with the usual methods of solution by rewards and punishments, by crowned love, by fortune, by a broken leg or a sudden death. Why the reading public, which as a body has never laid upon a story-teller the command to be an artist, should demand from him this sham of divine omnipotence is utterly incomprehensible. But so it is; and these solutions are legitimate, inasmuch as they satisfy the desire for finality, for which our hearts yearn with a longing greater than the longing for the loaves and fishes of this earth. Perhaps the only true desire of mankind, coming thus to light in its hours of leisure, is to be set at rest. One is never set at rest by Mr. Henry James's novels. His books end as an episode in life ends. You remain with the sense of the life still going on; and even the subtle presence of the dead is felt in that silence that comes upon the artist creation when the last word has been read. It is eminently satisfying, but it is not final. Mr. Henry James, great artist and faithful historian, never attempts the impossible."

THOMAS MOORE'S PLACE IN ENGLISH POETRY.

A VIVID picture of the vicissitudes that beset the literary reputation is given in Stephen Gwynn's biography of Thomas Moore, the latest addition to the English Men of Letters Series. The author says that nothing could show more practically Moore's position in the literary world of his day than the negotiations for the copyright of "Lalla Rookh." It seems that in 1814 Murray offered two thousand guineas for it, but Moore's friends thought he should have more, and, going to Longmans, they claimed that Mr. Moore should receive no less than the highest price ever paid for a poem. "That," said Longmans, "was three thousand pounds paid for 'Rokeby.'" On this basis they treated, and the agreement was finally worded: "That upon your giving into our hands a poem of the length of 'Rokeby' you shall receive from us the sum of £3,000." The poem was published in May, 1817. Its success warranted the position taken by Moore and his friends, and a quarter of a century later Longmans still looked upon "Lalla Rookh" as the "cream of the copyrights." In estimating some of the reasons for the enormous success of a poem almost wholly neglected by a change in taste, Mr. Gwynn says:

"'Lalla Rookh' was in great measure work done against the grain, and relying for its success on the secondary qualities of elaborate finish, profusion of ornament, and variety of interest. These qualities, however, were present in no common degree, and the poem's success is not to be wondered at. The dose of novelty in style was just sufficient to attract, without offending by its revolt against 'the Popish sing-song.' It was indeed so perfectly in the fashion of its time as to be inevitably demoded after a lapse of years. The florid loops and curves of the regency period in decorative art have their equivalent in Moore's profuse and lengthily elaborated metaphors. Certain features of the work must be unreservedly condemned. The prose narrative in which the four poems are set is deplorable—sprightly beyond endurance; and in the 'Veiled Prophet,' Moore tears one passion after another to tatters in bursts of sheer rhetoric. . . . But he had a fine ear for meter, and in this poem he displayed all his resources, changing the rhythm half a dozen times, with interpolating bursts of song.

"When, in addition, we remember that the most indolent reader could never for an instant mistake his meaning—that the volume of thought was always light as compared with the faculty of expression—that every harshness was carefully smoothed away, and condensation always sacrificed to limpidity—it is not hard to understand the poem's popularity. Yet, when all has been said, the last word is that 'Lalla Rookh' is a work of very secondary merit, and retains its place in literature mainly as an example of an extinct taste."



THOMAS MOORE
(1779-1852).
Author of "Lalla Rookh," "Irish Melodies," etc.

Moore himself seemed to have the penetrating sense of a true critic in regard to his own work and was not blinded by its excessive popularity. After a long period of popular favor, Moore once remarked to Longmans that "in a race to future times (if anything of mine could pretend to such a run), those little ponies the 'Melodies,' will beat the mare 'Lalla' hollow." A glimpse of his amiable personal qualities is given in the following account of his feeling about his contemporaries:

"Moore himself—except during his stay in Paris when much adulation led him to question whether he might not perhaps really deserve to rank with Scott and Byron—always regarded his poetry as unlikely to last. His modesty was real; for not only did he feel himself overshadowed by Scott and Byron, but, placed in the difficult position of knowing himself popular and Wordsworth all but unread, he never hesitated in recognizing Wordsworth's as by far the greater talent. His growing admiration for the poet is all the more remarkable, because at many meetings his sense of ridicule was frequently stimulated by Wordsworth's egotism and 'soliloquacious' habit of conversation. Coleridge he neither could like nor understand, and it seems that he did not care much for Shelley. But throughout his diary one finds him manifesting, in many passages, the conviction that these men, the unread, were better artists than himself; and he notes with exceptional pleasure any word of praise from them, as if he expected only dislike and disapprobation for his facile and popular verses. Not less should it be noted that none of them praised his longer poems, but all (except of course Wordsworth) spoke with sincere enthusiasm of his lyrics. The opinion of Landor and of Shelley was, in effect, that expressed by Moore himself: that of his whole work the 'Irish Melodies' alone were likely to last into future times. But both Shelley (as reported by his wife) and Landor agreed in attributing to Moore's lyrics the highest poetical merit. How far critical opinion may ultimately bear out this estimate must remain to be seen; but probably the depreciation of Moore's work, which prevails at present, is hardly more judicious than Lord John Russell's extravagant overpraise."

The solidest achievement of Tom Moore, according to his present biographer, was that of an innovator in the management of lyric meters. He notes that the century beginning with Cowper and Crabbe and ending with Mr. Swinburne has been one of increasing virtuosity, and that Moore is very largely responsible for the advance. He says:

"It is Moore's great distinction that he brought into English verse something of the variety and multiplicity of musical rhythms.

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When the 'Irish Melodies' began to appear, it is no wonder that readers should have been dazzled by the skill with which a profusion of meters were handled; and the poet showed himself even more inventive in rhythms than in stanzas.

"The most curious part of the matter is that Moore was really importing into English poetry some of the characteristics of a literature which he did not know. He had not a word of Gaelic, and (like O'Connell) desired to see it die out. He observes that Spanish alone of European metrical systems employs 'assonantic' instead of consonantic rime, tho he was bred in a country where rime of this order had been brought to an extraordinary pitch of perfection. But he based his work upon Irish tunes, composed in the primitive manner, before music was divorced from poetry. One may say, virtually, that in fitting words to these tunes, he reproduced in English the rhythms of Irish folk song."

Mr. Gwynn says in conclusion:

"It is no small title to fame for a poet that he was, in his own country for at least three generations, the delight and consolation of the poor. Tattered and thumbed copies of his poems, broadcast through Ireland, represent better his claim to the interest of posterity than whatever comely and autographed editions may be found among the possessions of Bowood and Holland House."

RUGGIERO LEONCAVALLO,
The Italian composer, whose new opera, "Der Roland von Berlin," was written at the request of the Kaiser.

LEONCAVALLO'S "GERMAN" OPERA.

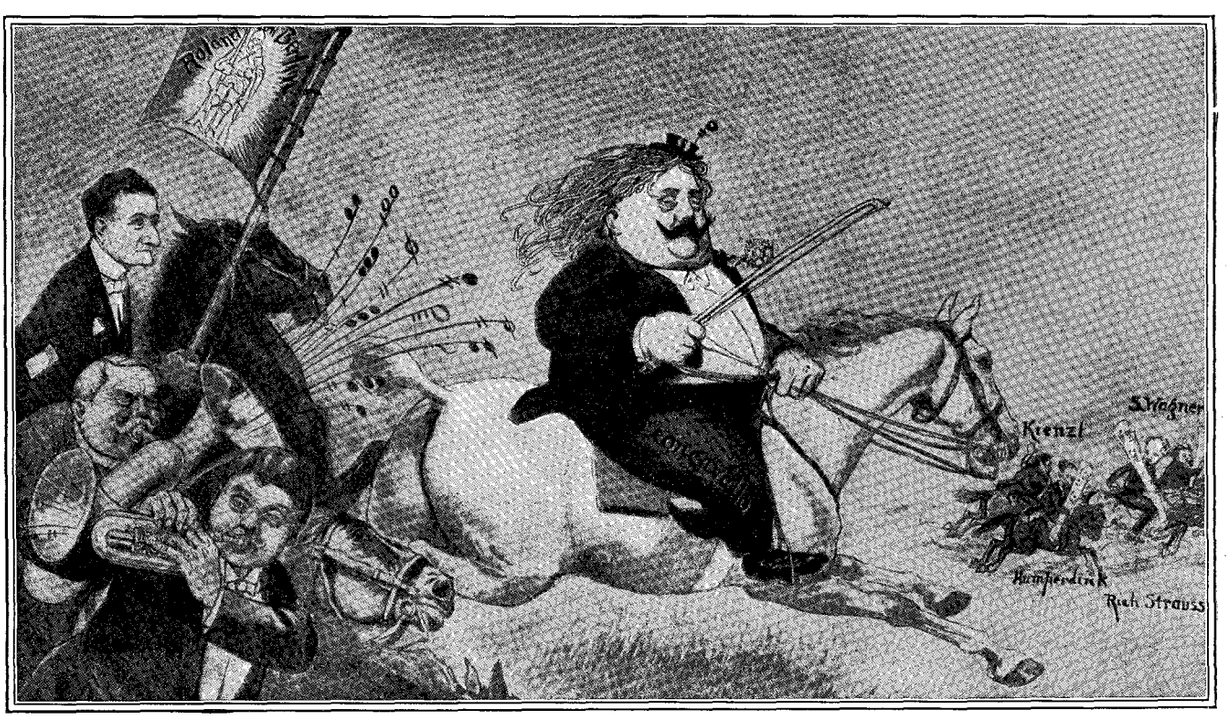
"COMMANDED" by Emperor William some ten years ago to write an opera on a peculiarly and intensely German subject—the story of "Roland von Berlin" as told in that Teutonic classic, the romance under the same title written by W. Alexis—Leoncavallo, of "Pagliacci" fame, fulfilled the imperial commission in December last, when his opera was produced in Berlin with extraordinary pomp and circumstance. The Kaiser and his court attended the first performance and "led the applause," provoking great enthusiasm. The composer was decorated, and his work was voted a splendid success, not, however, by the cold-blooded critics of the unofficial press. These gentlemen bestowed very faint praise upon it, and ventured to intimate that, on its own merits, without imperial patronage and "booming" it would have failed to win even a mild degree of public favor. The music, they say, is not of high merit even as viewed in the abstract; of the Teutonic national spirit it has not a trace. The plot of the opera is as follows:

In the first act we witness a scene in the public square of the free city of Berlin. The square is near the bridge which separates Berlin from its rival municipality, Koeln. Both cities are troubled, agitated, feverish. The people have risen against the aldermen and the burgomaster, who had not properly protected them. Berlin is menaced by robber-barons. The Great Elector, Frederick, is promenading the streets *incognito* in order to watch the developments and take advantage of the right moment and opportunity to put an end to the disorder.

A young man, Henning, attracts his attention through the cleverness and skill with which he guides the excited and fickle multitude, diverts its wrath from the burgomaster, Rathenaw, and directs it against a hunted Jewess who is to be publicly whipped for alleged misconduct. The great elector forms the purpose then and there of raising Henning and installing him in the position of the pious old burgomaster who is so unequal to the emergency.

Henning is in love with the burgomaster's daughter, the lovely Elsbeth. He loves without hope, for he belongs to the merchant gild, whereas Rathenaw is an aristocrat, and a wide, unbridgable gulf separates the two castes.

The city of Berlin owes Henning a large sum of money, and the burgomaster has no funds to meet the obligation. He summons the Jew Baruch, the father of the girl publicly chastised in the first act, to obtain the necessary sum. The Jew, resentful and seeing an occasion for gratifying his vengeful feeling, refuses to lend the money on any terms. Henning appears on the scene, only to learn that Elsbeth has been betrothed to the son of the burgomaster of Koeln, the rival city. This union is to signalize a reconciliation



AN ATTACK OF THE "LEON-CAVALRY" OVERTHROWS THE HOST OF GERMAN COMPOSERS.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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of the warring communities. A grand feast is given in the Berlin town hall to celebrate the happy event; but old habits prove too strong, and a new dispute is somehow started which soon leads to confusion and disorder, and during which Elsbeth is insulted by her prospective father-in-law. Henning is present and acts the part of a minnesinger. Fearing to compromise Elsbeth, he remains silent and passive. In the disturbance Elsbeth loses her jewels, which Henning finds and takes away.

In the fourth act, Henning visits Elsbeth and implores her to accept him. Avowing her love, she yet refuses. The father arrives and swears that so long as the statue of Roland stands in the square of the city, his daughter will not marry a merchant's son and plebeian. At this moment the sound of trumpets is heard. The city is attacked and the great elector summons it to surrender without resistance. Henning rushes out like a madman just as the great elector enters the city and declares that he will rule it like a father. The Roland statue, a symbol of rebellion, is ordered to be overturned and demolished.

The great elector announces the elevation of Henning and informs Elsbeth that she is to marry the young man. But, alas! on the street, one of the soldiers of the victorious elector shoots Henning as a rebel, and he dies just as his ardent wish is about to be realized.

The music written for this text, according to the critics, is without any suggestion of the historic and local or personal features of the story. The passionate, human side is conveyed with some beauty, emotion, and color, but the music would serve in any opera, ancient or modern, German or cosmopolitan. The national flavor is wanting. There are lovely and pathetic and splendid "numbers" in the opera, notably Elsbeth's final love-song over her lover's dead body, but as a whole the work is lacking in ideas and strength and distinction. In Italy, however, it has just been produced with pronounced success.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Musical Courier* (New York) says:

"The music to which we listen here is that of the conventional Italian opera writer, the clever juggler, the routined composer, the man who knows the orchestra, understands the human voice, and has the instinct for stage effects. He dexterously mixes his colors, and applies them to the canvas as deliberately as occasion requires. He looks at his material in a matter-of-fact way, and says to himself: 'This place is dramatic; here I must let loose the brass and the tympani. Here I must express consternation by chromatic runs. Again, this is lyric; I need the violins and the oboe, or a subdued solo on the French horns. And still again, this looks rather moonshiny; a melody on the flute with tremolo in the strings and arpeggios on the harp will express it to perfection.' In short, it is music written to order. It is for the most part hollow pathos, music written for mere effect. The orchestral effects in their bombastic pretensions of brassy noise often suggest Meyerbeer, without, however, suggesting that master's great technical command. There is also genuine, passionate Italian cantilena, but it is devoid of originality. Even when Leoncavallo speaks to us in language of his own it is the same language in which he spoke to us years ago."

The Musical Courier (New York) says editorially:

"It is interesting to Americans to know that there is a chance of our hearing the 'Roland of Berlin' in New York before the end of the present season. Charles B. Dillingham, a theatrical manager, announces that he began negotiations with the composer before the production of 'Roland,' and has received a cablegram from Leoncavallo accepting an option and an offer on the work. The Dillingham plans contemplate a production in the spring, with Fritzi Scheff in the rôle of the burgomaster's daughter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAMES S. METCALFE,
Dramatic critic of *Life*. He is charged with "bitter and unwarranted racial attacks," and has been forbidden admittance to forty-seven New York theaters.

SUPPRESSING A DRAMATIC CRITIC.

A DISCUSSION which discloses widespread hostility to the peculiar methods adopted by the so-called "Theatrical Trust," and which affects the whole relationship of theatrical managers and critics, has followed the recent action of forty-seven theatrical managers in New York in passing a resolution excluding Mr. James S. Metcalfe, the dramatic critic of *Life*, from their theaters. Mr. Metcalfe is accused of "bitter and unwarranted racial attacks" on the members of the association, and has already been refused admittance to a number of New York theaters. He has retorted by bringing a charge of "criminal conspiracy" against the managers, and the matter is at present the subject of official investigation by the District Attorney's office.

This incident is variously interpreted. In some quarters it is thought that Mr. Metcalfe's successful defense of a libel suit brought against his paper by Klaw & Erlanger, on account of a cartoon printed at the time of the Iroquois disaster, furnishes a motive for the policy of the managers; but Mr. Daniel Frohman, who speaks as the president of the association, insists that all the trouble has been caused by Mr. Metcalfe's "scurrilous attacks" on the Jews, "carried on for a number of years by him in his paper." *The Hebrew Standard* (New York) says: "For a long time his bigoted writings have been tolerated, and it was only when the unjustifiable attacks upon the managers became too offensive that they took the action in excluding him from their theaters, for which action they deserve credit." From this view *The Jewish Daily News* (New York) dissents. It says:

"The only point at issue here is whether the Frohmans and the others who have it in their power to issue an order barring from forty-seven theaters in New York City Mr. Metcalfe or any one else against whom they may happen to have a grievance, were acting properly when they made the reason for this exclusion that Mr. Metcalfe wantonly attacks Jews.

"It won't do, this excuse. This sudden rush to the shelter of the protecting folds of Judea's standard is even more insulting to the Jews than antisemitic articles, such as Mr. Metcalfe is charged with writing."

Life comments editorially:

"The theatrical trust has so long dictated to American managers, American artists, and American newspapers that it has grown arrogant and despotic. In the case of *Life*, it found that the proprietors of this journal still retained a belief in American independence, and that they could not be cajoled or intimidated. Then Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger thought they had found a vulnerable point in *Life's* armor and brought a libel suit for heavy damages. A judge and jury in an American court declined to aid and abet them in their attempt to silence us.

"The last desperate resort against *Life* is to threaten physical violence, to attempt, by combination, to drive *Life's* critic out of his position and to arouse race hatred against this journal.

"It is not likely that even these methods will succeed."

The New York *Dramatic Mirror* has this to say:

"If critics can be shut out of theaters in New York on purely extraneous grounds, and the scheme should work here to the satisfaction of the persons who control the theaters of this country, those persons may take it into their heads to exclude from their houses everywhere all those whose duty it is to write of the drama, if the writers display the hardihood necessary to tell the public the truth about plays and players.

"No doubt it would be a delighting condition for the theatrical trust and those who are ready to assist in fighting the battles of the trust, if 'attractions' could be put forward everywhere with

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preliminary peans of praise and songs of triumph in the press after their representation, without reference to the facts.

"Of course, it might be that if newspapers everywhere should be forced to 'whoop up' all theatrical enterprises and prevented from telling the truth about those that call for criticism, the theatrical 'business' would prove a wonderful success. And yet there is a suspicion that such a system would not work to anybody's gratification long, and that sooner or later it would be difficult to get the public into any theater on any pretext, or induce it to read theatrical 'notices' in the press, except as a matter of amusement that would satisfy the human craving for diversion and suffice without other entertainment."

In view of the present discussion, special significance attaches to Mr. Metcalfe's article on "Financing the National Theater," in *The North American Review* (February). He declares that six million dollars is the sum required sufficiently to endow a national theater, and asks: Broadly speaking, does there exist any necessity for providing the sum which shall make such a theater an actuality? He answers the question:

"To any one acquainted with the tendencies of the commercial theater, there can be but one reply: that it is a vital necessity in the life of the American people; that nowhere else can a sum so small, compared with other expenditures for educational purposes, be used with the promise of securing such far-reaching benefits. Naturally, only a small proportion of our great population would ever witness its performances, but its influence would be felt in every theater in the country, and from them would extend into the every-day life of all the people. No university and no group of universities, with endowments vastly exceeding that required for a national theater, can reach as speedily and with such immediate educational effect into every part of our national life. The tendency of the theater to-day is downward; downward in its literature, in its morals, in its manners, in its arts, and in its speech. We are an easy-going people, and in our amusements take things as they are provided. To-day, money-getting is the main motive which animates the purveyors of our theatrical entertainment. Until there can be set for our theaters a higher standard than that based chiefly on money-getting, we must expect the downward tendency to continue. An endowed national theater would set that standard."

WHAT IS STYLE?

IT is essential, thinks Mr. C. F. Keary, that the literary critic should get rid of the idea that style is a kind of polish, or an external ornament added to the essential of writing. Style, according to his theory, is an instrument not of ornamentation but of expression. Such writing as is concerned with style aims to express ideas colored by emotion and by personality. The measure of style, in Mr. Keary's view, will be the completeness with which this expression is achieved. Enlarging upon this idea (in *The Independent Review*, December) he says in part:

"Baudelaire reports—and he means it for praise—that in conversation Gautier's sentences came out so clear and well-ordered that they might have been printed straight away. In other words, Gautier talked like a book. But to talk like a book oneself is as much a sin against style as to make one of your characters do so. In the old-fashioned novel, even in Scott's and Dickens's novels, talking like a book is a privilege reserved for the hero and heroine, who rarely fail to claim it. Stevenson himself, tho his talk was often delightfully witty and was always spiritual, had something of the same fault which Gautier had. It comes from a wish to play hero to your audience. He gave one a little the impression of talking for effect. Now to pontificate is a defect of style.

"On the other hand, Newman has recorded that he never had any other object in view than to convey as clearly as possible his thought to his reader. That is the other theory of style.

"No doubt there has been something in the influence of the time which caused and partly justified that rather precious writing which was Stevenson's—searching the dictionary for unfamiliar words and so on—and through his authority, through Mr. Meredith's too (only his case is a little different), has been so broadly scattered forth in imitations. For—if I may venture on a judgment—there exists a curious parallel to it in Mr. Whistler's painting. There is an immense charm in the style of both, Stevenson's and Whistler's, a something which in neither case have we ever had before, and should have lost much if it had never been. The atmosphere in which Stevenson wraps all his 'Arabian Nights' stories is a thing inexpressible by other words than his. Changing what needs to be changed, you taste the same sort of pleasure in Whistler's nocturnes and symphonies; and Whistler, now that he is dead, is creating the same kind of school and formula which Stevenson created. But I deny that either artist drew direct from nature, or that man as man, and not used (so to say) decoratively, is to be met with in either. . . . It is the same, I deem, with Whistler's portraits. Put beside the painter the brutal truth of Manet, beside the writer the truth of Gorky (not brutal, tho at first glance it seems so), and then you can judge. This criticism is, however, beside the mark, except to show the effect of a style which is partly good in that it is, in Stevenson, full of individuality and charm; partly bad, in that it tends to let that charming individuality obscure the personages of his dramas. . . . . .

"Style is, in one sense, an easier matter to a Newman, always intensely in earnest, or to a Carlyle, than to an Elia or a Thackeray, or any one who places continually a point of irony between himself and his audience. But their attitude does not need or presuppose the least of affectation. Always, be your mood what it may, you will seek and hope to find the words which belong to it, which make ambiguity and misunderstanding between you and the reader as unlikely as such can be made."

In addition to this broader phase of style, Mr. M. Keary examines the element of intonation, or "the mere cadence of sound." In prose, he states, this particular part of style "is used most often for expressing the personality of the writer." To quote again:

"The rise and fall of sentences, the use of long words or short words, the mere alternation of vowel sounds: these things belong more or less to each writer who has a style of his own—to Macaulay one sort, to Johnson one sort, to Hooker one sort, to Thackeray one sort of cadence or tonality in their prose, taken as a whole. It is this part of style, more than any other, which is 'of the man himself.'"

Mr. Keary adds the further statement:

"The task before our critic who aspires to be a critic of style is no easy labor. And one can not lay down for him golden rules. But . . . Horace stands straight in his path with the maxim touching the *summa ars*. That style alone is of the best which is in the first place unobtrusive, in the second which does in the long run convey an impression of individuality, in the third place of an individuality high above the commonplace."

NOTES.

SIR GEORGE NEWNES has purchased the old established literary weekly, the London *Academy and Literature*.

IT will be a hundred years next May since the death of the poet Schiller. In this country the centenary has already been marked by a celebration and addresses at Harvard University.

PADEREWSKI, the pianist, established in 1899 a fund for the encouragement of American musical composition. The income was distributed for the first time four years ago, the prize winners being Henry K. Hadley, Horatio W. Parker, and Arthur Bird. A second competition is now announced.

W. D. MOFFAT, late business manager of *Scribner's Magazine*, and Robert S. Yard, editor of *The Lamp*, announce the formation of a corporation under the title of Moffat, Yard & Co., to engage in a general book, art, and periodical business in New York. They have effected a business alliance with the publishers of *Town and Country* and have acquired an interest in that periodical.

The Bookman's February list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Masquerader.—Thurston.
2. The Prospector.—Connor.
3. Beverly of Graustark.—McCutcheon.
4. The Sea Wolf.—London.
5. The Prodigal Son.—Caine.
6. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.

LECTURING before the National Arts Club, New York, Mr. Okakura-Kakuzo, the author of works on Oriental philosophy and art, recently called attention to the fact that most of our so-called modern esthetics have been for centuries a commonplace of Oriental criticism of life. Says the New York *Evening Post*, summarizing his address: "It was a monk of the Ashikaga period (the fourteenth century) who declared that art was an expression of the playfulness of the human soul anticipating the latest discussions of the 'play impulse.' And a Chinese painter of the sixth century definitely anticipated Schopenhauer in declaring art to be 'the movement of his spirit in the rhythm of things.' Mr. Okakura himself came very near to the Tolstoyan esthetics in defining art appreciation as 'a communion of minds.' It was a salutary reminder that in art appreciation and theory Eastern civilization antedates our own."

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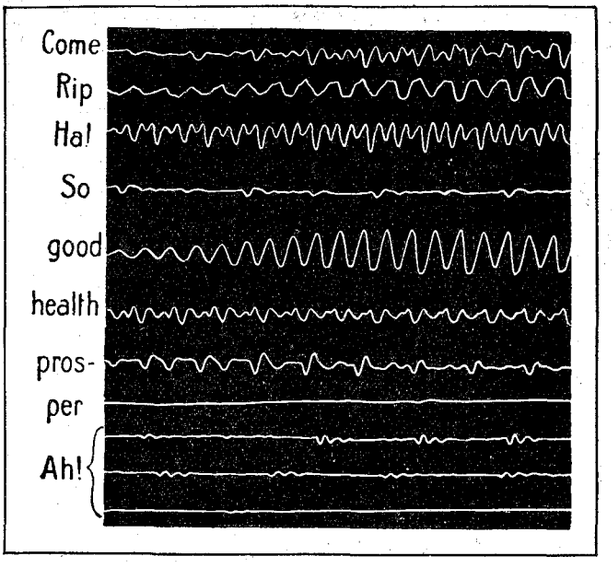
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE CURVES OF SPEECH AND MELODY.

THE method of investigating the phenomena of speech by studying the curves on the cylinder of a phonograph, magnified more or less through the intervention of a system of levers, has already been noted in these columns. This method, first employed by Fleeming, Jenkin and Ewing, and afterward developed by Hermann, McKendrick, and others, has recently been greatly improved by Prof. E. W. Scripture, of Yale. A lecture on the subject, delivered by him before the psychological institute of Berlin University, is thus noticed by John G. McKendrick (whose name is noted above as an early experimenter on the subject) in *Nature* (January 12). He says:

"Dr. Scripture has recently improved the mechanism of his apparatus so as to obtain an amplification of the curves, about three times in the horizontal and three hundred times in the vertical direction, while the speed of the movement of his gramophone plate was reduced 126,300 times that at which it rotates during the acoustical reproduction of the sound. His curves have been submitted to analysis, and it shows the energy with which the research is being prosecuted when he is able to state that in America he has twenty persons engaged in this special bit of work.

"In the discussion of his results, Professor Scripture, in the first instance, refers to some remarks by Professor Sievers, of Leipsic, on what may be called the 'melody' of vowels and words. Professor Sievers says that each line and verse of a poem has its own melody, and that this will be determined by the psychological condition of the individual at the time of its vocal expression. An author, too, while writing a poem, say one of a dramatic character, may give a certain 'melody' to the expressions of one individual. Goethe, for example, causes Faust to drop his voice at the close of a sentence, while the voice of Mephistopheles rises and falls in a variable manner. Sievers also points out, as a curious fact, that when Goethe completed the poem, many years after he wrote the earlier portions, he had forgotten these melodic effects, and the later portions have not the same melodic characteristics. Professor Scripture supports Professor Sievers's view. This melodic character will thus affect the quality of a vowel sound.



CURVES OF RIP VAN WINKLE'S TOAST, SPOKEN BY JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

"Professor Scripture holds that the movement of the vocal cords does not produce a sinuous curve, and herein he agrees with Marage, of Paris. By the movements of the cords a number of sudden and more or less violent shocks are given to the air, and each shock is communicated to the air in the resonators. In this way we can interpret the groups of marks made on the wax cylinder of the phonograph. Each group corresponds to a 'shock' from the cords, and the smaller curves making up the group are due to the movements of the air in the resonators. Professor Scripture is not satisfied with the theory of Helmholtz that the resonators develop overtones in a harmonic series, nor with that of Hermann, who asserts that the resonance tones need not necessarily be harmonic. He states that he can not interpret his tracings by the rigid application of either of these theories, and he lays stress on the fact that the walls of the resonating cavities above the cords are not rigid like the resonators of musical instruments, but are soft, as if the wall were fluid. Such a resonator, he says, will give its own tone in response to all tones. We confess that here we are not able fully to comprehend the author's meaning.

"Professor Scripture endeavors also to establish a close relationship between the form of the vibration of the cords and the action of the resonators. According to him, the form of the vibration of the cord may be altered by changes in the action of the muscular fibers that tighten the cord, so as to produce a tone of a given pitch. Assuming that each muscle-fiber has a separate nerve-fiber (which is highly improbable), one can see that the tension of the cords, even when adapted to the production of a tone of a given pitch, might be so modified as to give out a tone-wave of a special form, and that thus an almost infinite variety of qualities of tone (tone-colors) might be produced. The special quality of tone would thus, in the first instance, depend on the psychical condition of the individual at the moment. In the next place, according to Professor Scripture, the 'water-wall' resonators, as he calls them, will develop their own tones independently of the cord-tones, and thus, again, by a summation of these tones the quality of the vowel tone may be almost infinitely varied. In this way there is a *physiological* association between the movements of the cords and the action of the resonators.

"Professor Scripture also notes that each vowel has its own harmony, depending on the resonators, and that if it is sounded for even a short time its 'melody' may change. This is why it is that when we examine the waves corresponding to a vowel as transcribed from the gramophone they are often seen to change in character as we approach the end of the series of waves. The writer can corroborate this view from his observations by his own method of recording directly the vibrations of a phonograph recorder on a rapidly moving glass plate.

"Professor Scripture also points out a fact that was soon apparent to all observers in experimental phonetics, namely, that in the records of the phonograph or gramophone there are neither syllables nor intermediate glides, but a succession of waves, infinitely diverse in form, corresponding to the tones of the voice or the sounds of any musical instrument. The sound of a single vowel may be in a groove a meter long on the wax cylinder of the phonograph, and in the bottom of this groove there may be thousands of little groups of waves. The writer possesses records of songs that if drawn out would be 100 meters in length. Finally, Professor Scripture lays emphasis on the effect of varying intensity as influencing quality. Apart from the theory of vowel tones advanced by the author, this interesting lecture owes its value to the way in which Professor Scripture approaches the problem from the physiological and psychological side. The mode of production of vowel-tones is in this sense not entirely a physical problem. We are dealing with living cords moved by living muscles, and with curiously shaped resonators having living walls."

Pleasure and Pain in Evolution.—"Pleasure is a sentiment of ascending evolution; pain is the sentiment of the organism's strife against the causes of decay." This is the conclusion reached by M. Bridou, a French physiologist, in a contribution on "The Muscles of Pleasure" that appears in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 31). The words "pleasure" and "pain," the writer thinks, are not definite, and the antithesis between them is "purely literary." Our verbal habits, he says, create an artificial opposition between what are only different stages of evolution; words are too narrow and rigid to express the mobility of biological phenomena. The author devotes special attention to the idea that pain involves the use of constrictor muscles, while in pleasure the muscles used produce expansion. Among primitive organisms, he says, there are no muscles except constrictors; "the muscles of pleasure do not exist." The life of a *vorticella* or other one-celled organism must thus be one of indifference varied by pain; there is in it not even the germ of joy. Says M. Bridou:

"The history of the motor function starts from a primitive stage

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where only the constrictor muscle exists. The extensor muscle becomes differentiated from this primitive form by insensible transition; later, it affirms its predominance, becomes supple and is perfected in its turn. Each phase of this development corresponds to a parallel degree of affective evolution. The heart can manifest only the violence of passion, the momentary agitation of life. . . . The play of children indicates a somewhat precise sentiment of gaiety, but still automatic and almost animal. The smile, limited to the lips, indicates intellectual satisfaction. It would seem that the dynamic center of expression rises on the nerve-axis with the mental value of the emotion. Every perfecting of the motor function, every step in the organic hierarchy, adds its note and its tonality to the expression of feeling. In its totality, the progress of the neuromuscular apparatus expresses the joy of living, the continued elevation of desire and sympathy. Under the influence of grief, or of depressing or morbid acts, life takes no new direction; it persists in its optimistic will and its tendency to rise. . . . It would seem as if the study of muscular evolution might be able to fill a part of the chasm that lies between these two terms and contribute to the formation of a more comprehensive theory."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME INTERESTING ADVICE ABOUT EATING.

FROM a recent address delivered before the Physical Health Culture Society of Manchester, England, *The Lancet* (December 17) quotes a number of paragraphs which it considers instructive, altho not exactly in the way intended by the speaker. Apparently the address consisted chiefly of a wholesale condemnation of most ordinary foods which he thought were the principal cause of disease. Says *The Lancet*:

"For the ignorance on this subject he considered that the education authorities were morally responsible because they did not teach hygiene in all the schools. Salt was the first thing that came under his ban, and he is reported as saying that, 'like arsenic, it is an irritant poison,' which we must have, but as natural vegetable salt, which is usually boiled out and thrown away, thus drawing a marked distinction between what he calls 'organic vegetable salt' and 'inorganic mineral salt.' The former, he says, enters into chemical combination in the system, while the latter 'is merely held in mechanical solution in the blood. . . . When minerals out of the earth, such as salt, soda, lime, iron, phosphorus, sulfur, coal, or brimstone are eaten, they clog the system in much the same way that dust and dirt clog and wear out machinery,' and he goes on to say that some eminent authorities ascribe cancer to the use of salt, especially when food such as fish, meat, bacon, and ham is eaten which has been cured by salt.

"The idea that salt is the cause of cancer is, of course, by no means new, and is believed by many as firmly as folks believed some fifty or sixty years ago that brandy and salt would cure everything.

"He then runs amuck at the use of 'fiery spices, as mustard, pepper, ginger, cloves, nutmeg, horseradish, sauces, vinegar, and pickles,' passing on to denounce—we must say quite rightly in many cases—the use by manufacturers and vendors of food of such substances as borax, boric acid, soda, baking powder, cream of tartar, aniline dyes, and sulfate of copper for coloring. Hence the foods in which they are mostly used, as jams, marmalade, jellies, milk, butter, margarine, cheese, potted shrimps, sausages, pies, brawn, polony, cured meat, fish, ham, bacon, and many of the tinned foods, ought not to be eaten. 'The law ought to forbid these poisons being introduced into the blood.' Of course the lecturer condemned tea, coffee, cocoa, meat extracts, and alcohol as not being foods but deleterious stimulants which 'mortgage our nervous forces.' Aerated waters, he says, are generally unwholesome from their containing preservatives as tartaric and carbonic acids, saccharine, artificial or mineral colorings, and flavorings. 'The only liquid necessary for man is water.' Sugar and all foods containing it are bad, also honey, while dried, crystallized, very sweet fruit such as dates and figs are little better. 'Fats are another popular but disease-breeding, death-dealing food. . . . These fats bring on headaches, fevers, colds, and general debility, and it is almost impossible to have a fit, a stroke or heart failure without consuming these foods.' He does allow that some fat is necessary, but says that it may be obtained from whole wheat, oats, maize, milk, nuts, fish, fowl, and flesh from sheep and oxen naturally fed on pasturage but not from those artificially fattened, like pigs and prize cattle. He, of course, condemns pastry, puddings, cakes, all plain and fancy bread, biscuits, confectionery, and other starchy foods that have any animal or vegetable fat, oil, or butter as an ingredient. At the close of the lecture one of the audience asked anxiously whether Mr. Nawell, the lecturer, would tell him what he might eat. 'Mr. Nawell recommends,' he said, 'vegetables, rice, and salads. Is that all?' He was assured, however, that a few things were still left that a person over 35 years of age might eat safely.

"This abstract illustrates the curious mixtures of sense and nonsense with which the mental appetites of our intelligent Northern people are regaled and shows also that the adage 'a little learning is a dangerous thing' still holds good."

MISLEADING ESTIMATES OF "CANDLE POWER."

THAT statements regarding the candle-power of different forms of light are often misleading or worse is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (January 21). This form of rating, it notes, is admissible only in case of lamps where the light is uniformly distributed in all directions. Putting a reflector behind a flame or a lens in front of it does not affect the total amount of light given out, tho that thrown in one particular direction may be greatly increased and may be proportionately greater as the distance grows, owing to the fact that the rays have been bent into parallelism. Says the writer:

"The practise of rating searchlights and other lights in which the distribution of light is altered by means of reflectors or lenses should be abandoned, since it means nothing at all, altho it may convey the impression that a certain light is exceedingly powerful or that its light may be seen at a very great distance. Photometric measurements are based upon the law that the intensity of illumination at any point varies inversely as the square of its distance from the source of light, and this law is based upon the assumption that the light is allowed to distribute itself freely in all directions. Where the distribution is altered in any way, the candle-power rating should be accompanied by an explanation of how the measurement was taken.

"With searchlights or other lights intended to throw a beam for a great distance by means of lenses or reflectors, practically all the light from the arc is made to pass out from the lamp in one direction. This beam is made up of nearly parallel rays, and under such conditions the intensity of illumination does not decrease as the inverse square law, as the measurement is made farther and farther from the lamp. For instance, should the intensity be measured at, say, 100 feet away, and be found to be 1,000,000 candle-power, and another measurement be made 200 feet away, there will be little difference in the intensity of illumination at the new point, and hence a rating of 4,000,000 candle-power would be indicated. The absurdity of such a system of rating is evident. Supposing that the rating usually given is modified by stating the distance at which the measurement has been made, the result would still be unsatisfactory because by varying the size of the beam of light the intensity of illumination can also be varied. To be completely accurate, such a measurement should give not only the candle-power rating and the distance at which the determination has been made, but also the area of the cross-section of the beam."

A somewhat similar condition of affairs, we are reminded, existed in the early days of arc-lighting. One still hears of "2,000-candle-power" arc lamps, tho the modifying adjective "nominal" is commonly used. To quote again:

"As a matter of fact, no commercial arc lamp gives 2,000 candle-power. In fact, it does not give 2,000 candle-power in any one direction. One story of the manner in which this old rating came to be accepted is to the effect that an enthusiastic salesman was told that the maximum candle-power given by his lamps in any one direction was about 500 candles. If, then, he argued, his lamp would be placed upon a street corner, it would give 500 candles down each street, and hence was a 2,000-candle-power lamp. On the same basis, those lamps which were not placed at intersecting

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streets should have been rated only at 1,000 candles, and those placed where a greater number of streets intersected should have been rated higher. This rating was dropped some time ago, and the lamps are now rated according to their energy consumption; which is satisfactory in one way, but it does not fix rigidly the amount of light which will be obtained from the lamp, since this varies with the quality of the carbon used. A soft carbon gives a whiter light, and generally more light, than a hard carbon, tho the former is consumed more rapidly than the latter. However, since this matter of the carbons is beyond the control of the maker of the lamp, the rating of the lamp itself in watts is sufficient, and it would seem better to adopt a similar method of rating searchlights and lights intended for lighthouses. If desirable, to this rating there might be added a statement of the distance which the beam will carry and be effective."

SUN-SPOTS AND THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM.

IT has long been believed by solar physicists that a causal connection of some sort exists between the material disturbances on the sun's surface known to us as sun-spots and disturbances in the earth's magnetic field. Enough has been written on the subject to fill several volumes, but a recent paper by E. W. Maundel in *The Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society, London, is noteworthy for propounding a definite theory of the connection, which he believes to be no mysterious action at a distance nor even due to something akin to magnetic induction, but to be caused by the passage from sun to earth of jets of extremely tenuous ejected matter. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 21):

"It has long been recognized that magnetic disturbances at the surface of our world were in some way connected with sun-spots. It was observed that there were periods of sun-spot activity alternating with periods of inactivity, the cycle being about eleven years. There are similar periods of activity in magnetic disturbance. Moreover, the maxima and minima of the solar-spot activity and the earth's magnetic-disturbance activity substantially coincide. Altho the simplest supposition is that the sun-spots directly affect the earth's magnetic needles, yet it was possible that some antecedent cause gave rise both to the sun-spots and to the magnetic disturbances at the same time. It has, however, recently become evident, as this paper of Mr. Maunder shows, that it is necessary to attribute the magnetic disturbance directly to the sun. It seems evident, therefore, that a sun-spot is associated with a violent ejection of electrified matter radially away from that area of the sun.

"Three forces are known to be capable of acting upon such streams of ejected matter, namely, electric stress, gravitation, and light pressure. The electric stress pushing away the matter must rapidly diminish as the matter leaves the sun. Gravitation is constantly attracting the matter back to the sun with a force inversely as the distance. Light, or, more strictly, radiant energy, is constantly pushing the matter away from the sun. So the gravitation pull and the radiant push fight it out for the resultant action on the matter. Coarse matter will succumb to gravitation and fall speedily back into the sun; but as the matter becomes more finely divided and offers more surface per unit of mass, the sway of gravitation diminishes. Below a certain critical size of particles, the push will always exceed the pull and drive the matter away from the sun.

"An eruptive sun-spot may thus be regarded as a volcano ejecting a stream or jet of negatively electrified matter radially out from the sun. The particles travel outward in a direction determined by the motion received by them when leaving the direct range of influence of the gravitational forces of the sun, and hence continue to travel in a radial direction. The earth in its constant travel through space cuts across the path of these particles which, being electrified, form the essential elements of a current. It is supposed that the finely divided particles in the jet may reach the earth in about two days. They become caught by the atmosphere and constitute an electric current jet in the upper regions of the same, which will naturally affect the magnetic needles on the earth's surface. This disturbance may persist for a certain time after the solar jet has swept past the earth. The same jet can only again disturb the earth after the sun has made a complete rotation, so as again to bring the stream opposite to the earth. This rotation occupies about 26 days. Consequently, if one and the same sun-spot is responsible for a magnetic disturbance, the same should recur at each successive revolution of the sun. According to Mr. Maunder's compilation, a number of such successions of two or of three solar-spot rotations have been recorded."

NATURE OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

THE modern student of chemistry is taught to regard the classification of the elements made by the Russian chemist, Mendeléeff as one of the epoch-making events of his science. Particular interest therefore attaches to a recent article contributed by this investigator to the last half volume of the new "Russian Encyclopædic Dictionary," embodying the fundamental ideas of the great chemist as modified by recent discoveries. Mendeléeff begins by representing our conception of the chemical element as a necessary result of the mental endeavor to simplify phenomena. He says (we quote an abridged translation made for *Nature*, London, November 17):

"'The simplest way of conceiving matter in this case is to consider it as the result of combinations of elements which themselves are matter; and the phenomena as the results of movements which are the property of these elements or their aggregations. It was from this point of view that the conceptions were elaborated as to the distinction, not only between phenomena and substances, but also between simple bodies and elements; because the conception of a simple body implies the idea of an impossibility of transforming certain bodies into other bodies, while the conception of a chemical element is merely determined by the desire of diminishing the number of substances which are required for explaining the great variety of the latter.'

"Mendeléeff passes next to the so-called 'rare' elements. Leaving aside historical details concerning them, he remarks that it is the more necessary to dwell upon them as they complete to a great extent our knowledge of the periodic law. 'Our information about them,' he continues, 'can also, in our opinion, contribute toward explaining the relations between the phenomena and the substances in nature; because for the understanding of a multitude of natural phenomena it is necessary to resort to the conception of the so-called luminiferous ether, which by all means must be considered as a ponderable substance, and consequently must have its place in the system of elements, inasmuch as it reminds us of the properties of helium, argon, and other similar elements. The conception of the ether was resorted to at the outset exclusively for explaining the phenomena of light, which, as is known, can be best understood as the result of vibrations of the ether. However, later on, ether, considered as being distributed throughout the universe, was resorted to in order to explain, not only electrical phenomena, but also gravitation itself. In consequence of that, a very great importance has to be attributed to the ether; and as it can not be considered as anything but ponderable matter, we are bound to apply to it all the conceptions which we apply to matter in general, including also the chemical relations. But as, at the same time, we are bound to admit that this matter is not only distributed throughout stellar space (in order to explain the light which reaches us from the stars), but also penetrates all other substances; and as also we must admit that the ether has no capacity of entering into chemical reactions, or of undergoing any sort of chemical condensation, therefore the above-mentioned elements, helium and argon, which are characterized precisely by the absence of that property of entering into chemical reactions with other substances, show in this respect a certain similarity with the ether.'

"Referring further to radium, Mendeléeff remarks that 'there can be no doubt as to its being a separate element, extremely rare in nature. As to the emanation of helium by radium, and the presence of the helium spectrum in the spectrum of radium, he explains these facts by the occlusion of helium in a compound of radium, and considers that nothing gives us reason to think that radium should be transformed into helium.' . . . . .

"As to argon and its congeners—neon, krypton, and xenon—these simple gases, discovered by Ramsay, differ from all the

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known elements in that, up till now, notwithstanding the most varied attempts, they could not be brought into combination with any other substance, or with each other. This gives them a separate place, quite distinct from all other known elements in the periodic system, and induces us to complete the system by a new separate group, the group zero, which group it precedes, the representatives of which are hydrogen, lithium, sodium, and so on."

In this "zero" group, the chemist has also introduced, he tells us, two unknown elements, *x* and *y*: first, because in the corona of the sun, above the region of incandescent hydrogen, there has been noticed an element with an independent spectrum, named "coronium," whose position shows that it is much lighter than hydrogen; and, secondly, because we have no reason to believe that hydrogen is the lightest element. He goes on to say:

"The presence of the elements *x* and *y* in the group zero makes us think that the elements which correspond to these positions in the system will be distinguished by the absence, in a high degree, of the capacity of chemical combination—a property which belongs also, as has been already pointed out, to helium, argon, and their analogues.

"The same property must be attributed to the substance of the ether, which must possess, moreover, an extremely low density, and consequently a very great rapidity of motion of its molecules, in order to have the possibility of escaping from the spheres of attraction, not only from the atmosphere of the earth, but also from the atmospheres of our sun and other suns the masses of which are greater than that of ours. The researches concerning the double stars prove that the masses of the stars which we know do not exceed the mass of our sun more than thirty-two times, while in other cases they are equal to it; therefore, if we attribute to the ether the properties of gases, we must admit, on the basis of the kinetic theory of gases, that its specific gravity must be very much smaller than the specific gravity of hydrogen. In order that the ether may escape from the sphere of attraction of stars the mass of which is fifty times greater than the mass of the sun, it must, while it chemically resembles argon and helium, have an atomic weight not more than 0.000000000053 (and a density, in relation to hydrogen, half as large). . . . . .

"In conclusion, Mendeléeff indicates that while the conception of the chemical elements is connected in the most intimate way with the generally received treachings of Galileo and Newton about the mass and the ponderability of matter, as also with the teaching of Lavoisier concerning the indestructibility of matter, 'the conception of the ether originates exclusively from the study of phenomena and the need of reducing them to simpler conceptions. Among such conceptions we held for a long time the conception of imponderable substances (such as phlogiston, luminous matter, the substance of the positive and negative electricity, heat, etc.), but gradually this has disappeared, and now we can say with certainty that the luminiferous ether, if it be real, is ponderable, altho it can not be weighed, just as air can not be weighed in air, or water in water. We can not exclude the ether from any space; it is everywhere and penetrates everything, owing to its extreme lightness and the rapidity of motion of its molecules. Therefore such conceptions as that of the ether remain abstract, or conceptions of the intellect, like the one which also leads us to the very teaching about a limited number of chemical elements out of which all substances in nature are composed.'"

From Star to Star.—An interesting note on the distances between the stars is contributed by J. E. Gore, the Dublin astronomer, to *The Observatory*. Its substance is thus given by M. E. Touchet in *La Nature*:

"He recalls, in the first place, that when the distances of two stars from the earth are known, it is easy to calculate the distance between them. The problem reduces, in fact, to the solution of a triangle of which two sides and the included angle (the angular distance of the two stars) are known. Applied to Sirius and Procyon, this method shows that their distance is almost exactly equal to half that of Sirius and the earth. Between Eta and Mu of Cassiopia the interval reduces to about one-fifth of their common distance from the earth. The double stars that form physical systems are ordinarily much nearer. In the case of 61 Cygni, which is, after Alphi Centauri and the star 21,185 of Lalande's catalogue, the nearest star to the earth, the distance of the two components is 55 times that which separates us from the sun, or more than eight billion kilometers [5,000,000,000 miles]. Light, with its speed of 300,000 kilometers a second, takes no less than 7½ hours to pass from one to the other of these twin suns. The brilliancy of the light received by each of these stars from the other is ninety million times more intense than it appears here; that is to say, more brilliant than that of the full moon.

"The two components of Alpha Centauri are nearer still—24 times the distance from the sun to the earth. Seen from one of them, the other would appear like a small brilliant sun, but would be still so far away that it would have no diameter apparent to the naked eye."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Profession.—An amusing illustration of the methods by which some patent-medicine testimonials are obtained is afforded by the case of a man who was not long ago brought before a French magistrate on a charge of vagrancy. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (December 17), in describing the case:

"In reply to a question from the bench as to what he did for a living the man, who was long and lanky and had a half-starved look, stated that he was by profession a fat man. He explained to the astonished magistrate that he was employed by a manufacturer of medicines for the cure of obesity to pose for an illustrated testimonial. For this purpose he was dressed in a suit of 'tights' made of india-rubber, which was inflated so as to give him the appearance of a man of Falstaffian dimensions. A photograph taken of him in this character was described as 'before treatment.' He was then pumped out by degrees, photographs being taken at each stage of shrinkage and described as 'after one month's treatment,' 'after two months,' and so forth. It is not a profitable trade, as photographs once taken have an indefinite run; hence the 'fat man' may illustrate the completeness of the cure by dying of starvation."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is a curious but well-authenticated fact," says the Kansas City *Independent*, "that the wild silkworm produces a silk which is declared to have a better luster and stronger fiber than that of the captive silkworm. It was assumed that the confinement of and solicitous care received by the cultivated variety had produced a race which had lost some of its original vigor. Recent experiments seem to indicate that the effect so apparent is due entirely to the different food of the wild and the domesticated silkworm. The leaves of the wild mulberry result in larger growth at each stage of development and a larger and heavier mature worm, and one that produces a filament of superior quality."

IN a recent talk to the students of Iowa State College, Robert Quayle made the statement that if one of the best football players in first-class training were placed on a large locomotive to fire it for a long trip, it would tax his physical powers a great deal more than would the playing of an end position on a football team. He went on: "I might say that if he had, on a good hard winter's night, to shovel, in the course of five or six hours, about fifteen tons of coal through an eighteen-inch hole, and were it possible to see that fifteen tons of coal piled up before him and he was told that he would have to put in that coal in five or six hours I think he would quit his job before he tackled it."

"A NEW British invention in footwear promises to exercise a vast influence on the boot and shoe industry," says *The American Inventor*. "Many attempts have been made at one time or another to produce a shoe with removable soles and heels, but by various reasons none have proven satisfactory. But [a British firm] appears to have solved the problem in producing a shoe that has all the appearance and merit of an ordinary well-made shoe, but so constructed that the heel and sole can be easily taken off and new ones put on. The advantages of such a shoe are obvious, and the most striking feature of the patent is its absolute simplicity. A factory for the manufacture of these shoes is in active operation at Leeds, England, and by the enthusiastic way in which it is spoken of in the British press it has evidently met with popular approval."

"A MAN of mediocre ability can observe and collect facts," says Carroll D. Wright, quoting Dr. Karl Pearson, "but it takes the exceptional man of great logical power and control of method to draw legitimate conclusions from them. He [Pearson] thinks that at least 50 per cent. of the observations made and the data collected are worthless, and that no man, however able, could deduce any result at all from them; that, in the language of engineers, we need to 'scrap' about 50 per cent. of the products of nineteenth-century science; that the scientific journals teem with papers which are of no real value at all, recording observations that can not be of service to any one, because they have not been undertaken with a due regard to the safeguards which a man takes who makes observations with a view of testing a theory of his own; that in other cases the collector or observer is hopelessly ignorant of the conditions under which alone accurate work can be done: that such a man piles up observations and data because he sees other men doing it, and because that is supposed to be scientific research."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS A GENERAL RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IMMINENT?

"CHRISTIANITY," said the London *Spectator* recently, "differs from other religions in that it bears within it the capacity for infinite revival." The words may appropriately be recalled at this time, in view of the remarkable success of new evangelistic crusades both in England and this country. The Rev. R. A. Torrey and Mr. Charles M. Alexander, whose joint campaign in Birmingham, Bristol, and Liverpool was noticed in our pages (December 10), have now invaded London and are holding meetings in the Albert Hall, which seats fifteen thousand people. The Welsh revival (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 14) shows no signs of abatement. In this country, Schenectady, N.Y., and Denver, Colo., have been the scenes of extraordinary "religious awakenings." Some features of the revival in Schenectady and surrounding towns are described in a New York *Sun* editorial (January 25):

"Every meeting is packed, and every day scores of conversions are recorded. Even the children have caught the spiritual contagion, and on last Friday they marched 800 strong through the principal streets of the town, singing 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' and 'Stand Up for Jesus.' The business of saloonkeepers is said to be falling off seriously, so many men having signed the pledge since the revival began. Meetings are held, not only throughout the day and evening, but at midnight also, and even at that unusual hour crowds flock to hear the preaching and to testify publicly to the new faith they have found.

"In Binghamton also there was last month a stirring time religiously, and in Elmira the Paulist Fathers have given a great 'mission,' which corresponds to a Protestant revival. Scores of men who had fallen away from the church and had not approached its sacraments in years were brought back to the fold by these eloquent missionaries, and many others who had no religious belief of any kind were won to the faith."

Of the Denver revival, late January despatches give this account:

"Great revival meetings have been in progress for some time, and last week there was a day of prayer. Services were held in 60 churches, all public offices, schools, and 500 business houses were closed. In all 35,000 persons took advantage of this day to secure spiritual refreshment. They were of all stations in life. Millionaires and women in silks were elbow to elbow with workingmen and with women in shawls. At an immense mass-meeting in an opera-house Governor Adams was on one side of the house and former Governor Peabody on the other, while the mayor and other city officials swelled the throng. The legislature adjourned and attended the services. Denver is shaken as never before."

"Is this another great awakening?" asks the New York *Sun*. "Are we to see Catholics and Protestants joining to kindle anew their common faith in the Redemption which the new scientific theology brushes aside as a relic of exploded superstition?" Even so conservative a paper as the New York *Tribune* is inclined to answer these questions in the affirmative. "Whether there is to be a new and general revival of Christianity," it says, "as a result of the movements noted, it would be hazardous to predict; but the signs of the times certainly are favorable to that supposition."

The Springfield *Republican* comments:

"There are now going on noteworthy religious revivals in South Wales, in Schenectady, N. Y., and in Denver, Colo. This curiously scattered sprinkling of awakening influences argues something we wot not of, but it would seem to indicate that the power of the divine spirit, in so far as it is truly present in these emotional disturbances, now as generally of old time, is manifested rather through fortunate individual effort than because of the presence of exceptional popular conditions favorable to its reception. For it may be presumed there is nothing in common between these widely separated places respecting those experiences in life which may give rise to a peculiarly receptive state of the moral nature; in no case does it appear that adversity in any of its forms has been operating in abnormal measure to impress the impressionable that the eyes of an offended God are upon them. . . . . .

"The London *Saturday Review* thinks it finds in the Wales revival a character that is new. It says:

"'It is clear that a religious conception directs the present movement to which the men of the earlier revivals were strangers. Their minds were fixed on the idea of individual conversion. They rushed to the chapels and field preachings to hang on the lips of a great orator who proclaimed salvation. In the movement of to-day the underlying idea seems to be the public confession of sin, and the salvation not so much of the individual as of the community. In a word, this remarkable revival protest is against an individualistic and sectarian conception of religion, and a struggle to return to a corporate and positive Christianity.'

That may be true of Wales, but it is doubtful if it is any more true of the present American revivals than of those which so stirred communities in western New York State 77 years ago under the lead of Charles G. Finney, which aroused much theological controversy and which led to considerable application, here in New England and elsewhere, of the theory that any community, through a union of churches and protracted meetings, could bring on similar awakenings."

The Christian Advocate (New York, Meth. Episc.), says:

"The people who have been saying that the church has outgrown 'revivals' understand neither the Scriptures nor human nature. Such arousals of conscience, sympathy, aspiration for communion with God, and longing for the salvation of others are possible anywhere.

"Should all the churches in the land become dead or lukewarm, an outbreak might occur at any time which would sweep through the land like a hurricane. But the danger would be that it might fall into the hands of *fanatics*, whose false doctrines and dangerous spirit might be followed by another reaction. The only safeguard is in churches constantly growing in grace, being abundant in good works, renouncing the world, the flesh, and the devil—not with the mouth only, but with the heart—and, not content with this, always looking and longing for a special time of refreshing 'from the presence of the Lord.'

"If faith and works go together, churches, like individual Christians, get what they long for, sometimes more—never less."

The Boston *Congregationalist* says:

"Times of spiritual uplifting are like the dawn after a dark night of unbelief. It was a fine recent saying of President Patton, that 'as the night grows darker the stars of prophecy come out.' Individual resolves, quiet leagues of two or three for intercession, are morning stars of prophecy and hope in the darkness of uncertainty and unbelief. If we could be sure that in every church there were these longing and interceding few, we should be confident that the dawn of a great, new, joyful day was close at hand.

"God can raise up leaders. He made one of a publican and a greater of a Pharisee. He called Moody from the shop and Kirk and Finney from the law courts. But the power of these great leaders is not purely personal. It finds points of beginning and draws sustaining strength from the intercession of many whose names are little known, or never known at all, except to him who trusts us and rejoices when we call upon him for the help which he himself has promised and provides."

In this connection it should be mentioned that the Rev. W. J. Dawson, who stands for "evangelism plus culture" and tested his methods in a week's campaign in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 10), has resigned his London pastorate and will devote the next four months to evangelistic work in this country.

Ian Maclaren's Appreciation of Bunyan.—Coleridge declared that the "Pilgrim's Progress" was "incomparably the best *Summa Theologiæ Evangelicæ* ever produced by a writer not miraculously inspired." The latest study of its author, by Mr. Hale White, serves Ian Maclaren (the Rev. Dr. John Watson) as a peg upon which to hang words of eulogy scarcely less emphatic than those of Coleridge. He writes (in *The Bookman*, London):

"It is absurd that evangelicals should have wasted so much time

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on Puritan divines, who, with a very few exceptions, are as tedious in their thought as they are illiterate in their style, and not have realized that all they wanted and sought for in Owen and Goodwin could be found at its deepest and its brightest in John Bunyan. One may safely say that all the Puritans have not as much genuine and lasting theology in them as this Bedford tinker, and that no book published since the spacious times of Elizabeth is such a treasury of English speech. The Puritans were provincial in thought and style, and they are now unreadable: Bunyan had the universal note, however he got it; his book is religion, not the theology of a school; his style is literature, not the jargon of a sect. . . . . .

"The day is past when any man with the sense of letters in him can afford to sneer at Bunyan as a man of genius born in a tinker's hut, or a classic of the artificers in leather, or as the apostle of the imperfectly educated middle class. Poor Cowper, with his pretty gentle muse patronizing Bunyan, is enough to make one weep; but Burke, speaking of something being degraded into the style of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' makes you want to do something else. Johnson knew better, and when he bore witness that there were only three books he wished longer, one was the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' No man is entitled to look down on Bunyan unless he has a more splendid imagination and can write better English. In which case Bunyan is safe in our day."

FREE THOUGHT IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

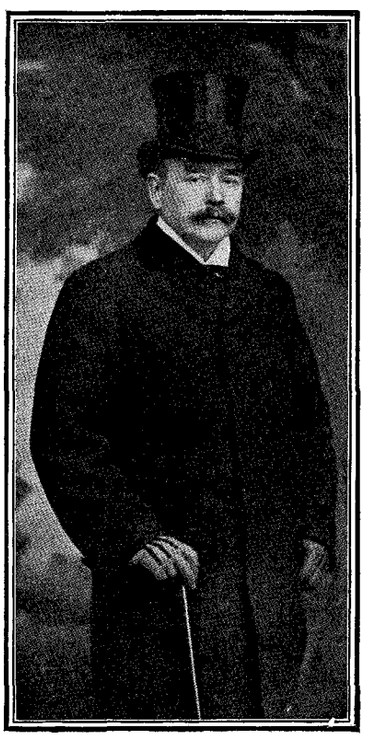
MR. W. H. MALLOCK, the well-known English author, has been making some sensational charges against the Anglican Church. He claims that "the most thoughtful and highly educated of the Anglican clergy" have in large measure "repudiated doctrines which all traditional orthodoxy regards as essential and fundamental," and suggests that "laymen may perhaps be ceasing to go to church because our church services are impregnated with assertions and implications many of which they have come to doubt, many of which they have come to deny, and some of which even the most reverent of them have come to regard with ridicule." Citing, at the outset of his argument, the rationalistic views lately expressed by Canon Henson and Mr. Beeby in regard to the resurrection and virgin birth of Christ, Mr. Mallock proceeds to an analysis of the teachings of two of the most eminent living representatives of the Anglican Church, Dr. Sanday and the Bishop of Worcester. He says (in *The Nineteenth Century and After*):

"They both start with admitting that the gospels are full of errors, and demand in various parts very unequal credence. The accounts, for instance, of the circumstances in which Christ's discourses were spoken were 'often nothing more than vague conjectures of the evangelists.' Inaccuracies of this kind are not in themselves important; but the errors of the evangelists as historians are far from ending here. 'Subjective visions' are described by them as objective occurrences; for example, says the Bishop of Worcester, the appearance of the angel to Zacharias, which 'was probably an inward intimation represented to his imagination in the outward form of an angel.' Similarly, Dr. Sanday declares that the 'incidents of Christ's temptation are on the face of them not historical facts.' Nor does he stop here. The 'casting out of devils'—of which the majority of Christ's miracles consisted—was not really a casting out of devils at all. Christ himself certainly imagined that it was so; but he imagined this in accordance with 'the ideas of the time,' the assumption of these ideas 'being part of his incarnate manhood'; while as to the miracles of the loaves and his walking on the water, whatever actual incidents may lie at the bottom of these, 'a nineteenth-century observer would have given, had he been present, a different account from that which has come down to us.' Again, says the bishop, there are incidents in St. Matthew of another class, such as 'the ass beside the colt,' 'the mingling of gall with the wine,' and the 'thirty pieces of silver,' which were 'due to the influence of the language of Zacharias and the Psalmist respectively.' Canon Henson has mentioned most of the above points in his recent letter to the Bishop of London, remarking by the way that the present Bishop of Exeter has made equally short work with the gift of tongues at Pentecost, which can not, he says, be accepted as meaning that the apostles 'received the more or less permanent power of preaching in foreign languages.'

"But the most important part of the matter is yet to come. I called attention just now to Dr. Sanday's admission that the human knowledge of Christ, who believed that he was casting out devils when he was really doing nothing of the kind, must have been limited like the knowledge of his contemporaries. The Bishop of Worcester elaborates this view of the case, with which he is in entire agreement, and maintains that Christ spoke with superhuman knowledge only about such spiritual matters as the moral character of God, and of man's proper relation to him, and neither did nor could speak otherwise than in accordance with the ignorance of his time as to all questions connected with science and human history. Thus his acceptance of certain prophecies in the Old Testament in a sense different from that which it is possible for a scholar to attribute to them, and his evident but mistaken opinion that the establishment of his kingdom would be immediate, neither bind us to accept what scholarship or experience have disproved, nor are, on the other hand, inconsistent with his truly divine character."

This kind of reasoning, continues Mr. Mallock, so far dominates Anglican doctrine that practically all the miracles of the Bible have now been explained away, excepting four. These are Christ's virgin birth, divinity, resurrection, and ascension. Mr. Mallock comments:

"Whatever nice distinctions may be drawn by clerical experts between the mass of unbelievable miracles and a privileged minority of four, they are certain to be quite disregarded by the plain common sense of laymen. In any case, a multitude of miracles which the clergy themselves actually tell us to reject are asserted with ceaseless iteration throughout the whole English liturgy."



MR. W. H. MALLOCK,
Who charges leaders of the Anglican Church with encouraging rationalistic views.

Two Anglican ministers enter protest against Mr. Mallock's argument in a succeeding issue of *The Nineteenth Century and After*. One of these writers, the Rev. H. Maynard Smith, is a clergyman in the diocese of Worcester and warmly defends his bishop, Dr. Gore. He impugns the accuracy of Mr. Mallock's quotations and interpretations, and says, in concluding:

"It seems to have been Mr. Mallock's object to shock the orthodox by proving the bishop a heretic, and to amuse the heterodox by exhibiting him as a fool. The charge of heresy has broken down, and the imputation of foolishness may best be counteracted by reading the bishop's works."

The other writer, the Rev. Prebendary Whitworth, of London, meets Mr. Mallock's charges in this way:

"Mr. Mallock represents the apologists for Christianity as having thrown over all the miracles of the New Testament with the exception of four: the virgin birth, the divinity of Christ, the resurrection, and the ascension. All the rest, he says, 'are brushed aside as legends or misconceptions of fact, either because the evidences for them are worthless or contradictory, or because they are inconsistent with facts as we now know them.' The Bishop of Worcester (he says) 'leaves only four remaining; and can any

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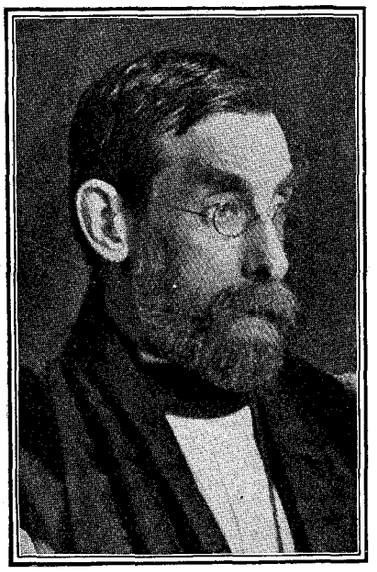
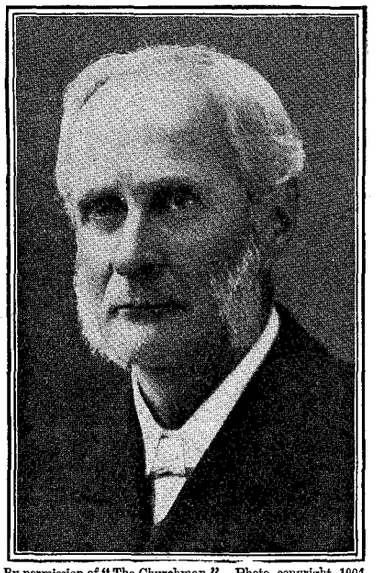
reasonable man believe that he [the bishop] has succeeded in showing that the evidence for these is any better than the evidence for the rest?' In another passage Mr. Mallock speaks with contempt of clerical experts drawing nice distinctions between 'the mass of unbelievable miracles and a privileged minority of four.' But Mr. Mallock certainly misapprehends the distinction between the four miracles and the rest. It is not that the rest are unbelievable. We do not make more of the four because of the better evidence in their favor, but because of their inherent importance in their closer bearing on the Christian faith. This is seen in a moment when we consider that if the incident of the walking on the sea, or the feeding of the multitude, or the raising of Lazarus were blotted out of the Gospel records, Christianity would still remain what it is; but if belief in the incarnation and in the resurrection were surrendered, Christianity would be overthrown.



THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.



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WILLIAM SANDAY, D.D., LL.D.

They fall under Mr. Mallock's indictment as Anglican teachers who have "repudiated doctrines which all traditional orthodoxy regards as essential and fundamental."

"I prefer to speak of the four miracles as two. I have already said that the virgin birth is only an incident in the mode of the incarnation; and the ascension is a detail consequent upon the resurrection. When we speak of the incarnation and the resurrection we are practically covering the ground. These two miracles are vital to Christianity in a sense that can be predicated of none other. With the incarnation of Christ, Christianity (as we know it) stands or falls, and with regard to the resurrection we may say, with St. Paul, 'If Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'"

The same writer says further:

"It is well, perhaps, for us to consider here how we should present Christianity to an unbelieving world. We should not begin by insisting on minute details of gospels or acts, nor should we rely on isolated phrases in the epistles of the New Testament. This would only be to provoke quibbles of verbal criticism and an endless controversy on the authority of the documents. We should rather begin with the broad facts which no one disputes—the admitted facts of history. . . .

"We may take it as an admitted fact of history that about the middle of the first century of our era a new religion was being propagated with extraordinary rapidity and success in almost all parts of the civilized world; that the founder of this religion was one Jesus Christ, who had been crucified at Jerusalem under Pontius Pilate; that his followers, to whom its first promulgation was due, were, for the most part, illiterate men, but that there was something in their message which caused it to spread like wildfire, so that by the end of the century, in every city of the Roman world, there were societies of men and women meeting in the name of this Christ, singing praises to him as to a God. . . . . .

"The first propagators of Christianity had something to proclaim which proved itself of marvelous power to overcome the world, and no other explanation of their power is suggested or alleged save that which our sacred books afford. We do not base our argument for Christianity first upon the sacred books, but we base it upon admitted facts of history which the sacred books can alone account for.

"What, then, *was* the original gospel of power which overran the world with such astonishing success? The precise answer can only be found in the Christian literature, and, however much the testimony of that literature be discounted by criticism, its general tenor and effect remain undisputed. . . . We welcome the assistance of scholarship, criticism, and of common sense, yet we continue in the faith, grounded and settled, and are not moved away from the hope of the Gospel which we have received."

THE CHURCH'S NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY.

"I BELIEVE scores and hundreds of churches are partial or almost total failures because the minister is expending his main strength in the preparation of sermons for his grown-up people, and neglecting almost wholly the possibilities for training among the young," says the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan., in a recent article in the New York *Independent* on "The Minister and His Young People." He continues:

"The most fruitful results of any young man's ministry to-day will come from his enthusiastic, joyful connection with the organization of young people that is best fitted to do the work of his own parish. Three hours every Sunday night spent with his young people's society will be more fruitful of results in the next ten years than three days spent in the preparation of a second sermon for a Sabbath evening preaching service. I say this deliberately, after some eight years' practical application of my theory to practise. I consider the young people in my own parish the most hopeful, and in many ways the most useful, part of the entire work of my ministry, when I look toward the future. Last year I gave two months to preaching services for my Sunday-school. Next year I think I will double the time. I have not the least doubt whatever concerning the usefulness of these services, if results are what the ministry is after; and I do not know what we are preaching for or why we are in the ministry at all if it is not to build up a future church that shall represent an every-day righteousness such as the nation does not to-day possess. I believe it is true, as Dr. Hillis said in his powerful sermon on 'The Decline of Great Convictions,' that the strength and enthusiasm of present-day manhood has gone into commercial enterprises, and has not gone into moral leadership. What the ministry of this time needs to do is to shape and train future prophetic leaders, Christian leaders in business life, in political life, in social life, in literary life. There is a tremendous lack of moral leadership in America. The Juggernaut of commercial greed has rolled over and is crushing out of existence to-day, in the lives of thousands of our best and brightest young men and young women, the higher religious aspirations. The safety of America, the redemption of its devastated municipal life, the restoration of a healthy, enthusiastic hunger and thirst after righteousness rests with the Christian churches of America, and that task devolves largely upon the ministry of America, and the ministry is walking away from its widest and largest opportunity if it neglects its young people. I say, let the ministry of this great country emphasize its great message to the children, live with its young people, adapt its message to the new shaping of affairs social and commercial, preach a gospel that demands the principles of the Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule as absolutely for politics and business as it does for any other phase of human energy. And the hope of all this is not with those who have become fixed in their commercial and political dishonesty and selfishness, but with the children and youth, who can be trained to apply the Jesus life to the every-day life. The regeneration of American politics and American commercialism, the birth of a new and needed righteousness for this nation lies with the young generation. There are no solutions for great public questions worth considering unless at the foundation of them there is found a child, and in that child the living germ of life which grows only in a religious training, found possible only in a Christian home and a Christian church. The ministry never had such an opportunity as it has to-day. The

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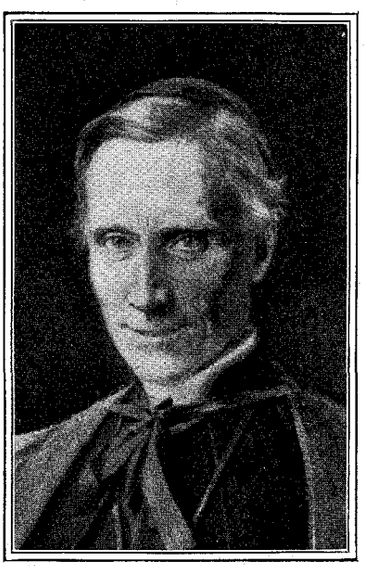
destiny of this country can without exaggeration be said to rest with the young men in the pulpits of America. I have no faith whatever in the remedy proposed by mere education of the masses, in the building and equipment of large libraries, in the emphasis laid upon great colleges and universities, if these things are in any way whatever divorced from the most profoundly elemental religious conceptions of righteousness. It will be simply a reproduction of the culture of paganism with the twentieth-century gilding. What this country needs is a religious conviction of righteousness which is fundamental in the life, has its beginning with the child, and grows up in him the very fiber and warp and woof of his entire being. The ministry can shape this life as no other power in the world can do it. It rests with the ministry, then, to see the vision of this opportunity and act upon it with enthusiasm and faith."

WHAT ROMAN CATHOLICISM HAS DONE FOR WOMAN.

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, the most eminent Roman Catholic prelate in America, claims that "every impartial student of history is forced to admit that woman is indebted to the Catholic religion for the elevated station she enjoys to-day in family and social life." Writing in *Men and Women* (Cincinnati), he continues:



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"The Catholic Church, following the maxims of the Gospel and St. Paul, proclaims women the peer of man in origin and destiny, in redemption by the blood of Christ, and in the participation of his spiritual gifts. 'Ye are all,' says the apostle, 'the children of God by faith which is in Christ Jesus. . . . There is neither Jew nor Greek; there is neither servant nor freeman; there is *neither male nor female*' (Gal. iii. 26–28). The meaning is that in the distribution of His gifts God makes no distinction of person or sex. He bestows them equally upon bond and free, on male and female. And as woman's origin and destiny are the same as man's, so is her dignity equal to his. As both were redeemed by the same Lord and as both aspire to the same heavenly inheritance, so should they be regarded as of equal rank on earth; as they are partakers of the same spiritual gifts, so should they share alike the blessings and prerogatives of domestic life. . . . . .

"But it was by vindicating the unity, the sanctity, and the indissolubility of marriage that the church has conferred the greatest boon on the female sex. The holiness of the marriage-bond is the palladium of woman's dignity, while polygamy and divorce involve her in bondage and degradation. . . . . .

"In vindicating the sanctity of marriage, the church had to contend with a triple enemy—the fierce passions of barbarous tribes, the arbitrary power of princes, and the compromising spirit of rebellious churchmen.

"From the fifth to the eighth century Europe was periodically visited by warlike tribes from the shores of the Baltic, from Asia, and from Africa. They threatened the overthrow of the Christian religion, and, in the general upheaval of society, the landmarks of Christian civilization were well-nigh swept away. The invading hosts were utter strangers to monogamy and the restraining maxims of the Gospel. But when the storm subsided, the voice of religion was heard in defense of female honor and the sanctity of marriage, and the triumphant barbarians voluntarily submitted to the yoke of the Gospel.

"Virginal and conjugal chastity found still more formidable opponents among many of the petty princes and barons of the Middle Ages. Fortified in their castles and surrounded by submissive vassals, they recognized no power that thwarted their lust; they set the laws of the land at defiance; they intimidated the local clergy; they disregarded even the authority of the bishops. The only voice before which they trembled and which compelled them to surrender their prey, was the anathema of Rome.

"What a sorry figure the so-called reformers presented when the honor of woman was at stake, and what little protection she had to expect from them in the hour of trial! Luther, in his commentary on Genesis, says that he does not decide whether a man is or is not permitted to have several wives at once; yet we all know that he did decide the question by permitting the Landgrave of Hesse to have two wives at the same time, his brother reformer Melanchthon concurring in the decision. We know, also, how obsequious Cranmer was to Henry VIII. in sanctioning his divorce from Catherine. How different was the conduct of Pope Innocent III., who compelled the French king, Philip Augustus, to dismiss Agnes de Méranie, whom he had unlawfully married, and take back his lawful wife, Ingelburga of Denmark, whom he had discarded! And all know with what firmness Pius VII. refused to dissolve the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte with Elizabeth Patterson.

"The Protestant Bishop of Maine makes the following candid avowal: 'Laxity of opinion and teaching on the sacredness of the marriage bond and on the question of divorce *originated among the Protestants* of continental Europe in the sixteenth century. It soon began to appear in the legislation of Protestant States on that continent, and nearly at the same time to affect the laws of New England. From that time to the present it has proceeded from one degree to another in this country, until, especially in New England and in States most directly affected by New England opinions and usages, the Christian conception of the nature and obligations of the marriage-bond finds scarcely any recognition in legislation or in the prevailing sentiment of the community.' (Quoted from 'The Calling of a Christian Woman,' by Rev. Morgan Dix.)"

Of woman's position in the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Gibbons says:

"Women, it is true, are debarred from the exercise of the public ministry and the celebration of the Sacred Mysteries, for they are commanded by the apostle to 'keep silent in the churches' (1 Cor. xiv. 34). But if they are not apostles by preaching, they are apostles by prayer, by charity, and by good example. If they can not offer up the sacrifice of the mass, they are priests in the broader sense of the term; for they offer up in the sanctuary of their own homes and on the altar of their hearts the acceptable sacrifice of supplication, praise, and thanksgiving to God. Viewing, then, woman's dignity and her work in the cause of Christ, well may we apply to her these words of the prince of the apostles: 'You are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a purchased people' (1 Peter ii. 9)."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

On the same day recently—January 29—President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland made addresses on religious subjects from religious platforms. The President pleaded for interdenominational harmony, at the dedication of a Lutheran church in Washington. Mr. Cleveland's address, on "Christianity," was delivered under the auspices of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association.

Apropos of the activity of Father Gopon as a leader in the Russian uprising, *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) says: "The present Russian instance is not the first wherein an uprising of the people was led or guided by a priest. In the history of Italy, in the history of Mexico, in the history of Ireland, similarly generaled insurrections have occurred—always and ever, we conceive, to the honor of the priest's motives if not to the credit of his judgment."

"District-Attorney Jerome was wholly right," says *Leslie's Weekly* (New York), "in declaring, as he did recently at a meeting of New York clergymen, that the churches were largely responsible for the failure of the Sunday laws in the city and elsewhere in the State. . . . This is true as to the solution of the saloon problem, and the same has been true for years past, whatever may have been the complexion of the party in power. . . . The churches complain that their wishes and demands find so little apparent consideration at the hands of politicians, legislators, and executive officials. Why? One reason is because they so rarely agree among themselves on any specific and definite demands, and another reason is that they do not go about their reform work in a way to command the attention and cooperation of practical men. No party in city or State could, or would, resist them if they acted together with earnestness, sincerity, and true unity of purpose."

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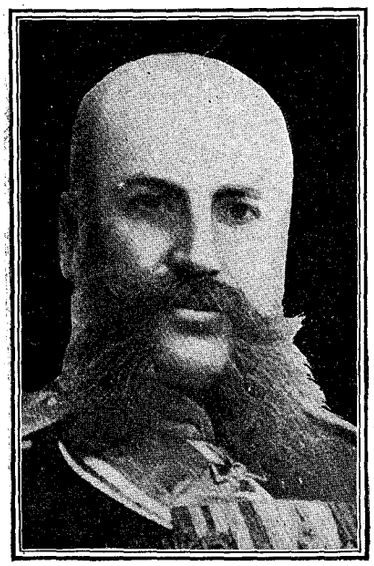
FOREIGN COMMENT.

AUTOCRACY IN WARSAW.

ONE of the best-known and one of the most thorough students of Poland in our time, it is believed by the London press, is Dr. George Brandes. That eminent man of letters, in the course of an elaborate volume on the land, the literature, and the people, avers that the real and soundest portion of partitioned Poland has passed under the sway of the Czar. "Altho Russian Poland is oppressed and tortured as is neither Prussian Poland nor Austrian Galicia," he writes, "still it is only here that the heart of Poland is throbbing and only here that the Polish race may be studied in its best and rarest originality." But the notion, he adds, that Russian Poland can ever throw off the rule of autocracy is illusory owing to "the brutal means which the authorities employ." "It is a general superstition which must be given up," he further says, "that raw external means of power are unavailing to crush and break down national spirit." This conclusion is indorsed by Western European newspapers generally, altho London dailies tell us that French organs are prejudiced on the subject by their sympathy with the allied nation; German organs are too partial owing to the existence of Prussian Poland; while Austrian organs comment on the subject with a view to the effect in Austrian Poland. However this may be, it is only among London newspapers—apart from the continental mouthpieces of disaffection—that the prospect of an insurgent Poland is deemed bright. The London *Spectator* has declared that "close observers think that a new Polish rebellion might be quite possible if Russia were to find her attention drawn away" by the war to a sufficient extent, but this is as far as prediction ventures to go. "We regret to add," to quote again, "that we see little prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the Polish question, which may at any time thrust itself upon the notice of Europe as a dangerous disturber of the public peace." Responsibility for this result, according to an elaborate study of "the Polish nation" in *The Quarterly Review* (London), must rest with the autocracy in Warsaw. As regards liberty of thought and conscience in that city we are informed:



M. KLEIGELS,

The noted "flogger," who is accused by the Paris *Action* of having tolerated grave abuses in Poland.

"Newspapers are subjected to a rigorous censorship; but it is worth while to note that no Polish newspapers printed beyond the frontier are even admitted to the privilege of being censored. Any one coming from Galicia or Posen and having a parcel wrapped up in an old newspaper is sure to have it taken away from him, at least, if nothing worse happens. A man in Warsaw may get a Chinese paper from Peking, but not the *Czas* or the *Nowa Reforma* from Cracow.

"As to religion, the principle of toleration proclaimed by Catherine II is still proclaimed; but practise is another thing. Political disloyalty can not be borne; whatever is contrary to the claims of the state church must be politically disloyal. Roman Catholicism is accordingly treated as hostile to Russia and favorable to Polish aspirations. Almost all convents have been closed; those that were spared, forbidden to receive new members, are almost all empty now. Secular priests live under the close surveillance of the police, like ticket-of-leave men in England. Without special leave from the Governor of Warsaw, entailing, of course, endless vexatious formalities, they may not even take a drive beyond the limits of their districts: so that a clergyman may have to wait more than six months for the permission to visit a sick friend, if the district boundary runs between them.

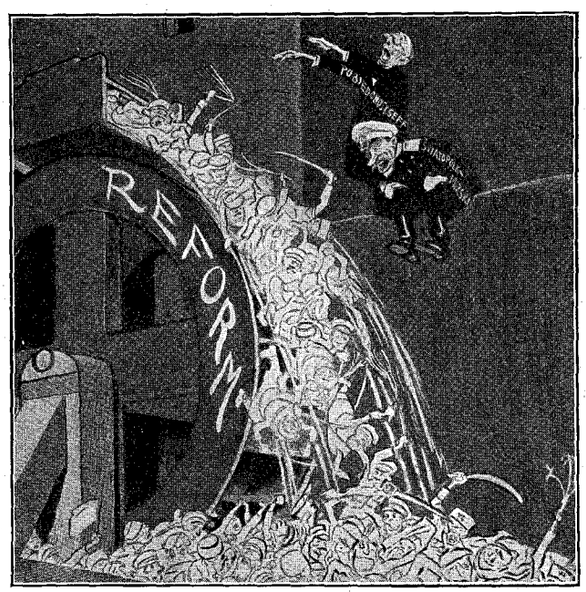
GENERAL OBOLENSKY.

He is now ruling Finland, but may be promoted to high office in St. Petersburg.

"It is true that of late years the clergy seem to have been treated rather more leniently; as the prison authorities might deal with a well-behaved convict, relaxing so far as possible the severity of the rules in his favor. The lower clergy—especially men who are on bad terms with their bishop, or who let encroachments on the part of the Russians pass without protest—are now treated with a certain degree of cautious indulgence. But this change of attitude, such as it is, by no means implies a change of policy."

Pure autocracy in its most characteristic manifestation at Warsaw is thus indicted:

"Warsaw, we are told, swarms with spies, obstinate, audacious, following suspected persons about wherever they go, and scarcely deigning to conceal their business. The Czar, some years back, gave permission for a statue to the great national poet, Mickiewicz, to be erected in Warsaw. By order of the police, every street was lined with Cossacks, ready to shoot or cut down the multitudes who came to see it unveiled, should any demonstration take place. After a short speech, the ceremony was performed in the presence of more than twenty thousand people. Not a cry of any sort was uttered; the whole assembly was hushed into death-like stillness. But we may be sure that they resented the outrage with all the



REFORM IN RUSSIA.

When the millrace runs both ways it is dangerous to start it from two directions simultaneously.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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passion of their passionate natures, and that the effect of what the Czar meant as an act of kindness was completely obliterated. Such things, on a smaller scale, happen daily. To give only one instance, the Lutnia, a musical society in Warsaw, held its annual banquet in 1902, permission being of course previously asked of the police, which only consented on condition that no speeches should be made at the toasts. Then was seen a strange spectacle; a silent feast, some one at intervals getting up, pointing to another, and raising his glass, the rest of the company drinking the toast at the same time: all this in silence.

"But there is far worse. An abominable abuse of justice—a criminal recently acquitted solely because he was anti-Polish and accused by Poles—deserves mention. Zieniec, a medical professor in the University of Warsaw, was director of an asylum for deaf and dumb girls. He had a key made to their dormitory. A frightful scandal took place; the affair was flagrant, and witnesses were in plenty. It was also known that he, being a professor in the Clinical Hospital of the Child Jesus, had committed rape upon several of his patients. There was no denying the facts; counsel for the defense could only plead that the accusation was political, since he was known as an enemy to Poles; and a letter by him denouncing to the police as dangerous conspirators the doctors who had accused him—written, be it noticed, after the scandal had taken place—was put in and accepted as evidence. This was enough; the man was set free by the judges."

INFLUENCE OF RUSSIA'S COLLAPSE UPON FRANCE AS A GREAT POWER.

IT is to France that the comic press of continental Europe most confidently looks in its efforts to wed the solemnity of world-politics with the laughter of the gods. The third republic is almost invariably represented in cartoons as a fascinating female, flirtatious and smart in retorts that wittily summarize the international situation. Now, at last, the serious press of Europe seems to have taken its cue from the comic press—if not from one of Count von Bülow's pretty metaphors—in estimating the influence of Russia's collapse upon France. The latter, believed by some German organs to be writhing secretly in the toils of the Dual Alliance, is put, cartoon fashion, in the position of a fascinating female who

RUSSIAN SPORT IN GERMANY.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

has united herself with a bear for the sake of his worldly position, only to find, when complications come, that the bear's liabilities exceed his assets. The bear, it is evident from what the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says, is without that acute sensitiveness to his own shortcomings which is so apt to characterize, in similar circumstances, the hero of a novel written by an unmarried young lady. Our Berlin contemporary predicts that all the money of foolish France will be borrowed and spent, and that she will be left in the lurch at last:

"The war in the Far East has hitherto taken a course which can be anything but desirable to the French. It is not only that their ally is fundamentally shaken. From the point of view of their own interests, their ally is lost to them. The relationship subsisting between the republic and the czardom shows itself more and more in the guise of a leonine pact. All the advantage is on the side of Russia. France has only the burdens and the perils. Why did France strive for such long years to attain an alliance with Russia? Why did she rejoice when for the first time the word 'alliance' was spoken? Why did she have medals struck and distribute swords of honor when this brotherhood in arms was formed? Certainly not for the sake of leave to leap to the side of 'the great Czar' in the Far East in the event of his not having Japan alone to fight against. Rather was it hoped to win the help of Russia in the task of winning back Alsace and Lorraine. The autocrat of all the Russias was to lend the weight of his mighty arm as a means of realizing the longings of the French for revenge. One must be a good neighbor to the neighbor of one's neighbor, according to an old axiom of diplomacy. For that reason much was hoped from the war with two fronts that was yet to be forced upon the Germans, even tho the precise date of that war remained uncertain.

"The calculation was foolish, for no Czar allows the Cossacks to march anywhere but in the direction of his own interests. But there was great readiness on the Seine to seize the opportunity to miscalculate on this point. It may, likewise, have been supposed that sooner or later some circumstance would arise to make the Czar regard it as his own interest to degrade the German Emperor and King of Prussia once more to the level of Margrave of Brandenburg. All these calculations are done with for some time to come. For by this war in the Far East all Russia is being weakened to such an extent, and by its prolongation she is so compromised in the military, economic, and financial sense, as to be in no position to undertake a war in Europe, more particularly against a Power of the first rank, like Germany. . . . . .

"Hence the alliance with the czardom has lost for the French, whether they admit it or not, all practical value. They can expect no further benefit from this combination. All the greater is the benefit to Russia. If the British are hindered from coming to the aid of Japan, in the event of severe defeat being inflicted upon her, it will be only on account of the danger lest the French make common cause with the Russians. Upon this the French would congratulate themselves. The republic has further the doubtful happiness of supplying the Russians with means of continuing the war and of paying the interest on their debts. In this respect Russia will, in the future, make the alliance as productive as it has been in the past. But that the Czar, once the war is at an end and the uprising at home quelled, will give the French the expected equivalent and assist them in the object of which, in Gambetta's phrase, they must always think and never speak—that is henceforth out of the question. Even if the Czar were willing, circumstances would be too strong for him. Russia will require a generation to pull herself together and regain her strength."

Nothing of this sort is reflected in the authoritative French press. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), moderate republican, professes the serenest confidence in everything Russian. The *Figaro* (Paris), champion of the honor of the French army, manifests a devotion to the Dual Alliance that accords well with the favor it is said to enjoy with the Czar's mother. The *Gaulois* (Paris), clerical to the core and infatuated with the superiority it discerns in the monarchical form of government over all others, continues to deem imputation of discontent with Russia as the last foul affront that can be heaped on France. But the *Temps* (Paris), organ of that Minister of Foreign Affairs whose capacity to accommodate himself to any ministerial combination that chances to have the ascendant in the French chamber was never more conspicuous than under Premier Rouvier, ventures to connect loyalty to Russia with friendship for Great Britain. "Anglo-French friendship," it says, "which the good sense of the two countries has long deemed to harmonize with their respective interests, appears to-day as an

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element in the peace of the world. Governments know it. But newspapers should proclaim it loudly." This view shades off very sympathetically into that of the London *Statist*, which urges the following considerations upon the ally of Russia:

"The revelation of Russia's unexpected weakness is a serious disadvantage to France. She staked much upon the alliance with Russia, and now she finds her ally much less powerful than she had anticipated. On the other hand, M. Delcassé [French Foreign Minister] had, before the revelation was made, taken measures which to a very considerable extent make up to his country for what has happened. Before France entered into the alliance with Russia she was isolated in the world. There was such estrangement between herself and Italy that Italy, through fear of her neighbor beyond the Alps, entered into the Triple Alliance. At the same time there was much friction between this country and France. And the relations between France and Spain were also not satisfactory. Now the *entente cordiale* has been established between this country and France. An exceedingly good understanding has likewise been established with Italy. And, lastly, France has apparently satisfied Spain in regard to Morocco. Instead, then, of being isolated in the world, and being more or less estranged from all her neighbors, she is now on excellent terms with every neighbor except Germany. Consequently, the temporary disablement of Russia does not affect her so seriously as at first sight might appear."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE SURVEYS OF THE SITUATION.

RUSSIA, as mirrored in the pupil of the disdainful Japanese eye, is ignoble in adversity. There was no majesty in her might, according to the Tokyo press, and there is now no dignity in her crash. "Men are we and must grieve," remarks Wordsworth, "when that which once was great has passed away," which might seem to imply that the Tokyo *Mainichi* and its contemporaries are something other than human. There is, however, little trace of sarcasm or of intemperance in thought or expression, unless we except the *Jiji* (Tokyo), organ of the educated classes, which asserts that Russia is not to be regarded as "a civilized Power" and the *Nippon* (Tokyo), a conservative daily, which trusts that continental Europe is at last disillusioned regarding autocracy. France is yet under the spell, however, declares the authoritative and important *Asahi* (Osaka), highly indignant at the long stay of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron in Madagascan waters. The Paris Government must, therefore, be "hostile" to Japan and "insincere in promises of strict neutrality" solemnly made. "Further temporizing with a view to assisting the Russians must be taken seriously." But the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo), understood to be Marquis Ito's organ, and consequently capable of regarding Russia with a disdainful sort of pity, points out that Japan's elation at the progress of events need not be fanatical. These newspapers, and several others that could be quoted, do not seem to anticipate peace confidently for the present. They inform Russia that Japan can go on with the war for an indefinite period without feeling an excessive drain upon her resources in men and money. The whole situation was, on the day of Port Arthur's capitulation, made the subject of the following careful survey by the *Kokumin Shimbun* (Tokyo), an independent daily which can speak authoritatively, altho it maintains a reserve on some points which suggests that the censor is as severe now as he was known to be last summer:

"The war is still in its first stage and the final result is yet far distant. On entering into hostilities, we only accepted the challenge of Russia, tho in form we assumed the offensive. We are completely prepared to continue the war until our ultimate object is realized. There is nothing more misleading than the idea that the fall of Port Arthur is the virtual end of the war. We continue to stick to our original decision and hold to our policy of a preponderating influence in Korea and the open door in Manchuria. It would still be premature to speak to-day of the future of Manchuria, but it may be asserted that Japan's policy toward Manchuria has undergone no change. If Japan should act in Manchuria in the same manner as Russia has acted, it would be a deliberate betrayal of the international sympathy which has been shown to us from the beginning of the Japanese negotiations with Russia. Nevertheless, we feel warranted in believing that the Powers would

THE BALTIC FLEET IS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED BY THE JAPANESE.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

not make any attempt to deprive us of the fruit of our victory, should they understand that, in prosecuting this war Japan is doing invaluable service for the common cause of the civilized world and is paying a large sacrifice. As for Korea, it is often said that Japan is not treating her as a truly independent nation, despite all pledges to preserve the integrity of the Peninsular Kingdom. The plain fact is that, when a man can not or will not stand by himself, somebody has to hold him, or he collapses. Japan's policy toward Korea has been fixed and unchanged from the time of the Japan-China War. To maintain the existence of the neighboring kingdom, Japan takes it upon herself to supervise Korea's financial, military, and diplomatic affairs. The form of this program is completely exhibited in the defensive alliance of February, 1904, and the subsequent agreement between Japan and Korea; and it is now all the more important to realize the spirit of the above program. Thus Japan has not only the right, but also the duty to protect Korea, under the terms of the recent engagements. Moreover, Japan has always to bear in mind that the removal of the neighboring peninsula to a foreign Power is a standing menace to her very existence.

"Japan drew the sword against so great an adversary as Russia and has been victorious in every engagement. But the belief that Japan is unable long to stand the strain of the war seems to prevail in some sections abroad, especially on the European continent. Most people have hitherto underestimated Japan's financial resources as much as they underestimated her military power. As a matter of fact, our resources are abundant, so that it may be a cause of surprise to the world. It is a gross error to suppose that Japan is unable to continue the war without resorting to foreign loans. The last two loans raised in London and New York are only to keep easy domestic finances. It may be recollected, by the way, that Japan at the present time is in a somewhat similar condition with England, at the outbreak of the great revolution in France. With less than half the present population of Japan, and with very little, if any, greater wealth, England carried on the struggle with France for twenty-three years. If, therefore, Japan is willing to submit to the same sacrifices that England submitted to a century ago, she can continue the war indefinitely. Japan has a population of about fifty millions, and whatever armies she puts in the field, she will have a sufficient population at home to carry on all the national industries, and to push trade in every favorable direction. It is a popular fallacy to take only the areas of countries for comparison of the national strength. The territory of

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Russia is 54 times that of Japan, but the Island Empire is more thickly populated than the Czar's dominion, which is less fertile than Japan.* The Russians declare that they can mobilize 3,440,000 soldiers, but there are in Japan 7,650,000 people liable for active, reserve, and militia services."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SECRET OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE FAR EAST.

NOTHING is more grateful to that "spirit of vanity" which inflates the Japanese at this moment than "the demonstrative courtesies" and "the unreserved eulogies" which the diplomatic agents of the United States in Tokyo "prodigally lavish" upon the Government of Japan, asserts the *Revue Universelle* (Paris). That periodical has just analyzed with a wealth of detail the far-reaching designs upon the empire of the Mikado which it attributes to Washington. The excessive flatteries to which it calls attention are understood by the French organ to be "dictated" from "above," not as transient features of "a temporary policy" but as "a line of permanent action," which it proceeds to expose. For a long time prior to the outbreak of the war with Spain, says this authority, "the Americans had coveted the Philippines" as "a prey relatively easy to seize" with a view to mastery of the Pacific. But "the Philippines presented to Japan a prey seemingly easy to snatch," and the acquisition of the archipelago by the Americans occasioned "profound stupor" in Tokyo as well as "a sadness which at the present moment is not wholly dispelled." The United States thoroughly understood the Japanese state of mind, however, and when the insurrection in the islands was at its height Washington dealt with Tokyo warily:

"Japan followed the struggle with an anxiety that she ill dissembled. Notwithstanding the silence imposed upon the press and the muteness within which the official world restrained itself, it was known that all the wishes of the Japanese were on the side of the Filipinos, that Japan encouraged them with look and gesture. It may be added that there was a conviction that the lots of arms and ammunitions of every kind which left the ports of the land of the rising sun went to supply the insurgents and to assure them facilities which, added to those afforded by the mountain retreats to which they retired, would enable them long to continue the truly terrible struggle. It was even said that Japanese officers were among the combatants, and it was not without serious anxiety that Washington contemplated a situation so grave and from which might spring, any day, fearful complications. Here is one of the secrets of American policy in the Far East, one of the main reasons for the cordiality of present relations with Japan which has seemed to astonish the Powers so much and which appears, at first sight, so extraordinary when we remember the contempt with which Anglo-Saxons treat nations regarded by them as their inferiors. But the Yankee knew that this conflagration he had lighted might be fed by a nation nearer the scene and developed to formidable proportions for the sake of a revenge harmonizing with Japanese aspirations and wishes. Hence the thousand attentions shown by the Americans to the Japanese, the flatteries expressed under a thousand different aspects."

The tables were soon turned, however. The Japanese found the Powers of Europe arrayed against them in a plan to compromise the integrity of China. The United States desired the open door and the proceedings of Russia were accordingly watched "with an emotion incessantly increasing" at Washington. "The American, averse by nature from warlike expeditions as much on account of the constitution which rules him as because of his unmilitary character, knows that for him the business man is the strongest fighter he could have in the world." On the other hand, Japan was anxious to retrieve the blunder she had committed in exposing the weakness of China to the world. Washington and Tokyo decided to make common cause. "The game was a clever one on the part of Japan, but not so clever, perhaps, on the part of Washington, which, without much suspecting it, was playing with fire." But Washington has designs which will be carried out when Japan, "exhausted in the military and financial sense, must resign herself to having no further recourse to arms:"

"On that day Japan herself will see the price that she must pay for her mad eagerness for greatness, for armaments, for the fury of combat. . . . And then the American, after having pushed the Japanese into the struggle, will have laid his hand upon their country economically. He will have gained by peaceful means a fresh commercial victory. Proud of his triumph, won at such slight expense, lifting higher than ever a head swelling with the grandeur of imperialism, the American will be able to affirm that on the other side of the Pacific, thousands of miles from the mother country, a second America is about to rise."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

[British Naval Estimates for the year 1904-5, £36,889,500. Appropriations in aid: Australia, £200,000; Canada, nil.]
—*Punch* (London).

MISS CANADA PADDLES HER OWN CANOE.

UNCLE SAM—"Waal, say, she don't appear to be much on the flirt, does she?"
—*World* (Toronto)

SHY.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SOME MECCAS OF THE MIND.

BACKGROUNDS OF LITERATURE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Illustrated. Cloth, 328 pp. Price, $2.00 net. The Macmillan Company.

MR. MABIE is a parabolist, and has written some charming things—essays built round a thread of story—somewhat in Mr. Le Gallienne's vein (minus the incorporated poetry). In "The Life of the Spirit" he is a powerful preacher. But his main work has been that of an essayist and critic. Art (that is, fit expression) to him is the great fact; the supreme art that of living, and man's first duty culture or development. It may perhaps be said that this development has a look of being too much *self*-development to interest itself greatly (whatever its attitude toward the few) in any uplifting of the many. Mr. Mabie's belief in balance, poise, "sanity," the avoidance of extremes, seems too firm for any surrender to a Passion for Humanity; and we instinctively feel we should look to him in vain, even with their particular kind of ability, to be a Wendell Phillips, a Ruskin, or a William Morris. It is perhaps well for all men of high training, too, to remember that not yet, even, has infallibility been conferred upon man; that even now the universe is not all explored, the truth not wholly known; that time and again Western civilization has developed reversals of opinion, and in its history human thought has read new "laws" where once it read old. Not seldom have men of the best culture and the highest purpose, in some of their oppositions, hindered rather than helped advance. Surely it is fitting and wise for a great gift—while accomplishing its own good in its own way—to be tender of others' efforts for good.

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE.

Mr. Mabie's books have deservedly taken high rank. In them again, amid problems of this latest day, has a strong, sincere spirit sought orientation and guidance for life by the eternal verities, and allures us with the results. Its work—marked by fulness and ripeness of culture, insight, breadth, spiritual delicacy, esthetic instinct, general justness of view, and embodied in a vital and attractive style—takes its place in the mind with that of such writers as Whipple and Higginson, and with Lowell's and Matthew Arnold's prose. The theme of this volume is some environments (region and people) in, or (as the title tells) some backgrounds against, which literature has been wrought; and the backgrounds supplied are Wordsworth's, Emerson's, Washington Irving's, Goethe's, Mr. Blackmore's, Walt Whitman's, Scott's, and Hawthorne's. Inwoven with delightful bits of local description are biography and critical analysis, and luminous allusion to the author's friends or rivals. The eight papers are all clear-sighted and charming.

A certain continuity and roundedness of view results from our being shown, as it were, some strong influences under which these men wrote, stealing into them, producing their effect, and then reappearing, transformed, in their works. Naturally, it is the discriminating things said of the authors in their creative relation that most richly repays the reading. Of Emerson Mr. Mabie wittily remarks that, in spite of his scant brilliancy as a farmer, "no one ever took ampler or nobler harvests of spirit off the land." It is the true critical faculty, keen and unerring, that defines Wordsworth's duality of vision, detects the weakness in Goethe's work, in Whitman's amid the dross spies the nugget, champions the affluent but careless Scott, and feels and phrases the "touch of pallor" in Hawthorne.

The illustrations, mostly from photographs, place correctly and vividly before us some pregnant scenes and localities. The text is enlarged from last year's edition.

A POLITICAL NOVEL.

GUTHRIE OF THE TIMES. A Story of Success. By Joseph A. Altsheler. Illustrated. Cloth, 338 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

BESIDES short stories and two books for boys, Mr. Altsheler has written nine novels on subjects drawn mostly from the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. This is a tale of the politics and newspaper life of to-day.

The hero, Guthrie, is correspondent of the Louisville *Times* at the Kentucky capital. He is devoted to, and, of course (being the hero), has great talent for, his profession; in which, however, as often happens in journalism, while making reputations for others he wins slight reward himself. "I am," he says, "like one of the college boys at the football games, who isn't in the game itself, but who can stand on the coaching lines and shout and yell and make a lot of noise, and sometimes delude the public into the belief that he is really an important person." An effort is made to impeach the Speaker of the House, on a charge of having taken bribes to obstruct the passage of a bill for chartering an electric-gas company in Louisville, that seems to be in the popular interest and to strike at monopoly. There is a mystery as to the real source and motive power of this movement, started by but one member of the House, yet finally convulsing the State. Visiting the "mountains" to report for his paper a "feud," Guthrie stumbles on a clew; goes to New York; cleverly unearths the scheme of a firm of bankers there to push the bill through the Kentucky legislature, ruining the Speaker because he stands in their way, and then to sell out to the local corporations; beards the bankers in their office, and by means of a despatch sent to his paper clears the Speaker just before the deciding vote on his impeachment is taken in the Senate. He then engages in a congressional campaign in Louisville, which results in a deadlock in convention; is compelled by the convention to make a speech, suddenly discovers himself to be a genius, takes his hearers by storm, is unanimously nominated himself, and is elected by a large increase over the regular party vote. Two successful love affairs, his own and the Speaker's, run through the story.

JOSEPH A. ALTSHELER.

The book—while sounding no deeps—is direct, life-like, and readable. It gives a good idea of life in Kentucky, the author's native State, and one suspects the originals of several of the characters will be recognized there. Mr. Altsheler succeeds in making his hero convincingly high-minded, observant, and quick-witted. As is the way in novels when moral uplift or political or social amelioration is the theme, the description of Guthrie's great speech (which is not given) is composed of mere generalities without definite content. Such things perhaps emotionally lift, but they do not mentally enlighten.

UNCLE AB AGAIN.

THE GEORGIANS. By Will N. Harben. Cloth, 338 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

IN a Georgia jail lies Si Warren under sentence of death for the killing of Buford. He has behind him a history of drunkenness and general worthlessness; and tho he claims that he shot Buford in self-defense, the fact that he had attempted the lives of other men weighs heavily against him. Mainly, however, the verdict went against him because of the absence of an important witness, Abe Wilson, who alone saw the shooting and is himself a renegade from justice.

Nearly all the citizens of Darley are dead against Warren or indifferent to his fate, all but two—Abner Daniel and Eric Vaughn. Uncle Ab's interest in the case springs from general humanity—his sympathy with the man that is down. The case touches Eric deeper than that. He is the spendthrift and somewhat dissipated son of a wealthy father whose crustiness and espousal of the negro cause make him a unique figure in the town. It was Eric's lot, while living on his plantation, which adjoined Si Warren's farm, to fall in love with Warren's daughter, Marie. Her evil-minded father was suspicious and misconstrued a compromising situation, which certainly looked bad enough, into a damning accusation against his daughter, and became young Vaughn's most bitter enemy. Pretty soon Warren left the place, taking Marie with him. She fell ill, and when her father returned with the story of her death he was believed.

WILL N. HARBEN.

It was after this that the crime was committed which almost resulted in the hanging of Warren. For love of the girl he thought dead, Eric Vaughn secretly spent large sums in the effort to save Warren, and came very near to being disinherited by his father, who thought that his son's means were going the way of the saloon and the gaming-table. In his efforts to save the condemned man, Eric had an able friend and counselor in Uncle Ab, who procured a reprieve and at last found the witness upon whose testimony Warren was set free. He was broken in

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health, however, and soon died. On his deathbed he informed Eric that the supposedly dead Marie was alive and had become the adopted daughter of a wealthy family in New Orleans.

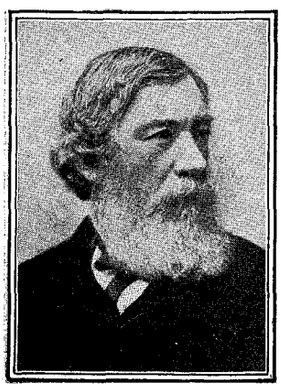
There Eric went in person to carry the news of Warren's death and to get an assurance from Marie that he might still hope to make her his wife; but she, misunderstanding his silence during these years, would not even see him. Later Marie visited her father's grave and learned from Uncle Ab of the nobility and faithfulness of Eric's devotion. There in the graveyard, with Uncle Ab in the distance bowed over the tombstone of his long lost sweetheart, the lovers plighted their troth anew.

This in outline is the plot of a homely tale which brings us close to the life of a typical Southern town, the lights and shadows of which Mr. Harben has his own distinctive way of portraying. And he does so with a large fund of humor and of homespun philosophy, quaint and sometimes pathetic, of which the chief mouthpiece is the droll, shrewd, kindly, mischievous old farmer-bachelor, Abner Daniel. He is the heart of the book. Many of his sayings might be framed and hung upon the wall, and his actions always bespeak the true heart that beats beneath his rusty duster. His method of routing the blatant Rev. Tom P. Smith and winning the congregation's signatures to the petition for the reprieve of Warren evinced a high degree of diplomacy and forensic skill. And that was only one of his tactful triumphs. Daniel's particular friends, Carden and Leftwich, are interesting fellows, and Jack Bantram, the itinerant preacher, in spite of his strange eccentricities, gives out the ring of good metal. All in all, this story is one that can not fail to interest and amuse.

A BUSY LIFETIME OF LOFTY ENDEAVOR.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, MEMORIES AND EXPERIENCES. By Moncure Daniel Conway. Cloth, 2 vols., 933 pp. Price, $6.00 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE final history of politics, religion, and literature, in America and England, for the last half of the nineteenth century, can not be written without reference to the autobiography of Moncure Daniel Conway. One after another and in famous groups and coteries the great characters of American and English life, from 1850 to the present day, appear upon this stage of two hemispheres, playing their old parts, but almost every one with some new lines. And among them all Mr. Conway moves in friendly converse and counsel, evidently unconscious of the fact that he is himself one of the principal actors.



MONCURE DANIEL CONWAY.

Born in the environment of slaveholding Virginia aristocracy in 1832, at the age of sixteen he was an ardent apologist for slavery; a year or so later he was a Methodist circuit-preacher; and at nineteen, a convert to Unitarianism and an eloquent abolitionist, he was taking a man's part in men's affairs. A few years later, saddened by his abolitionist friends' appeal to arms, and revolting from the worship of what he conceived to be a God of war, he left Unitarianism for the more rationalistic cult of Freethought, and went to preside over South Place Chapel, in London, performing also, during the first years of his work there, valiant service for the cause of negro emancipation in the United States.

The work to which Conway gave his best endeavor—the attempt to abolish slavery by peaceful means—is remembered in these volumes with some of the passion which he gave to the cause in those eventful years of civil strife. He believed then, as he does now, that the war was not necessary to the freeing of the slaves and the preservation of the Union, and to that idea he recurs again and again. A hater of slavery, he hated war more; and a lover of the Union, he loved justice more. When armed conflict became inevitable, he went up and down the Northern States urging with voice and pen immediate emancipation of the slaves as the only legitimate issue, and declaring that union with a slave South was worse than disunion with a free North. And when the war began, he besought Lincoln immediately and completely to emancipate the slaves, believing that in bringing about an exodus of the blacks from the slave States into the Northern lines, the power of the South to sustain an army would be broken. It is in connection with his present discussion of this phase of the great struggle that occurs the harshest note in his life's story. He says:

"While recognizing Lincoln's strong personality and high good qualities, I can not participate in his canonization. . . . In disregard of the anticoercion sentiment of press and pulpit, and without the consent of Congress, he assumed the individual responsibility of sending half a million men to their graves for the sake of a flag. Wilkes Booth assumed the individual responsibility of sending Lincoln to his grave for the sake of another flag. . . . Abraham Lincoln decided that the fate of his country should be decided by powder and shot. In the canonization of Lincoln there links a consecration to the sword. . . . And the white race has suffered in character to such an extent that our presidential Father Abraham—who persisted in sacrificing his Isaacs instead of the brute caught in the thicket by its horns—could he revisit his country and find us giving up colored citizens to be freely slain and burned, their blood and ashes still cementing the Union, would feel himself a pilgrim sojourning in a strange land on his way to seek the land of his promise. Alas!—the promises of the sword are always broken! Always!"

This estimate of "The Great Emancipator" is strangely at variance with present-day opinion; but for that very reason, and because it comes from this high-minded lover of liberty, it commands attention and consideration, especially at a time when the efficacy of war is coming to be so universally doubted.

Among the many real contributions to the history of American politics in the work is the light thrown upon the motives behind the act of Webster in favoring the Fugitive Slave Law, which has generally been interpreted as a bid for the presidential nomination. In correspondence between Webster and Rev. W. H. Furness, never before published, Mr. Conway shows that the more creditable motive of a regard for the high demands of humanity probably actuated the great statesman. Other correspondence of historical value never before given to the public is made up of letters from Mazzini to Conway in 1865, proposing a scheme for a European conflagration with the United States as a participant. Perhaps it is fortunate for us that this firebrand from Italian revolution fell where it did.

The pages over which many will delight most to linger, however, are those that bear the names of Emerson and others of the Concord coterie.

Inlaid among the serious memories of serious writers (including Carlyle, George Eliot, Browning, Tennyson, and Froude) are numerous good stories that serve to brighten pages compact with human interest.

THE PERILS OF DARKEST CELIBACY AND THE WAY OUT.

FAR FROM THE MADDENING GIRLS. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Cloth, 186 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE humor of this work is easy and effective, as well as sprightly and sparkling. In a quizzical way, Mr. Carryl exposes the complacent bachelor of to-day to the full blaze of criticism from the public, and the reader will revel in the amusing and clever story.

Mr. Sands begins, in the early part of the book, as a cynic of the first class. Not from him can be concealed the many whimsies and peccadilloes of women. As an illustration of his views of marriage he advises a man who wishes to cumber himself with something exorbitantly costly to buy an automobile instead of taking unto himself a wife.

"An automobile," says Mr. Sands, "keeps up a continual clamor whenever you take it out; it gets into the habit of blowing you up at regular intervals; an automobile is forever in need of new and expensive trimmings; but then—you can always exchange an automobile for something useful. I can say all the rest of a wife, but I can't say that." And then the match-makers! "Only eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" from them, and Mr. Sands decides to build a house far from them and their decoys—"the maddening girls."

GUY WETMORE CARRYL.

In books an obligingly rich relative always dies at this period, leaving a large income; "Uncle Ezera" performs this necessary service for Mr. Sands, and he builds a house with all bachelor requirements—feminine ones, such as very commodious closet-room and bath-tubs, being omitted, "for a woman must have for her apparel as many hooks as Argus had eyes, and there is nothing in the world she makes a greater to-do over than wetting her hair," which she would do with a shower-bath, which is all Mr. Sands provided. These precautions taken for his safety, our cynic bachelor settles down in peace, which is much disturbed, however, by the discovery that one of those much-dreaded specimens, a girl, lives only a mile away. He alternates between dread of capture and curiosity about the character of Miss Susie Berrith, which lead him into frequent but uneasy conversations with her. "I often felt," he says, "as I do after trying to recover a wet cake of soap before it reaches the carpet."

Poor bachelor! from that moment we foresee his ultimate fall—even the bliss of owning a home suited only for bachelors will not save him.

"This matter of love," Mr. Sands concludes, "is a singular thing enough as experienced by a man. First of all it bowls over his confidence, the very quality of which he would seem to be in the most urgent need; and then, in a manner nothing short of gross, turns its attention to demoralizing his purely material faculties." With this as a last warning to confirmed bachelors the book is cast upon the world as a means of showing them the perils of darkest celibacy and the way out.

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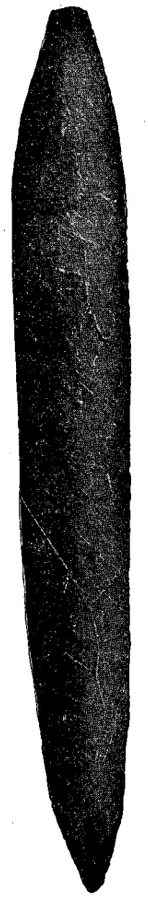

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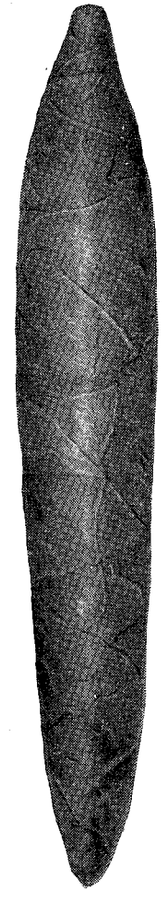
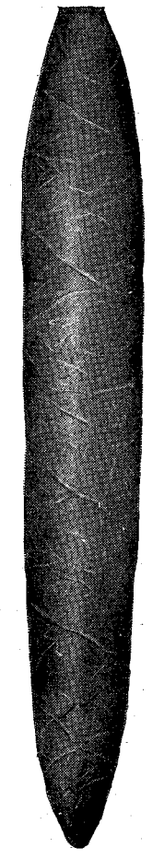
Our method is to have you select your own cigar—in value every one we make **saves half your cigar money;** but you, of course, have a choice. **This** choice you make in the quiet of your own home, and if you are not suited the trial **costs you nothing.**



20

We bring the uniform product from our cleanest of factories to your door, **all transportation charges prepaid,** so that you make your own selection without any influence but your own taste. Your *constant* protection—**Our Guarantee.**



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From our variety we have arranged several assortments and offer you assortment No. 20 for 75c., consisting of three cigars each of four varieties, as follows:

PICONCIOS—Clear Havana 4½ in. Conchas at 7 cts. each—a 15c. value.

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All cigars we ship are guaranteed to please you, and if for any cause they do not do so, we will exchange cigars with you or refund your full purchase price, charging nothing for those you may have smoked if not satisfactory. Transportation each way at our expense.

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We own the process by patent right; and roast, steel-cut and pack by machinery at our factory in 1 and 2 lb. sealed tins. There are so-called imitations on the market. Your protection, therefore, is in asking for and receiving only the Original **Barrington Hall** Brand.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"My Appeal to America."—Charles Wagner. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Color Line."—William Benjamin Smith. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50 net.)

"In the Arena."—Booth Tarkington. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Odyssey of Homer."—S. H. Butcher. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Early Western Travels."—Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"Last Letters of Aubrey Beardsley."—Rev. John Gray. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

"La Belle Paysanne."—Translated by Remus F. Foster. (Neale Publishing Company, $1.)

"The Child as God's Child."—Charles W. Rishell. (Eaton & Mains.)

"Practical German Conversation."—Laurence Fossler. (Ginn & Co.)

"The Threefold Path to Peace."—By Xena. (Grafton Press.)

"Applied Theology."—Rev. F. C. Monfort. (Monfort & Co., $1.)

"The Garden of Allah."—Robert Hickens. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"The Long Ago and the Later On."—George Tisdale Bromley. (A. M. Robertson, $1.50 net.)

"Home Care of the Sick."—Amy Elizabeth Pope. (American School of Household Economics, Parts I. and II., paper, $1 net.)

"A Little Brother to the Bear."—William J. Long. (Ginn & Co.)

"The Mormon Menace."—John Doyle Lee. (Home Protection Publishing Company.)

"O'er Oceans and Continents."—Fiscar Marison. (Calumet Publishing Company.)

"John Brown, the Hero."—J. W. Winkley. (James H. West Company, $0.85.)

"Lawsonized Lyric."—By Jingo. (H. M. Caldwell Company.)

"The Heart of Asbury's Journal."—Edited by Ezra Squier Tipple. (Eaton & Mains, $1.50 net.)

"A History of Preaching."—Edwin Charles Dargan. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.75 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Contemporary Appreciation.

BY WALLACE IRWIN.

I wonder if Milton to Billingsgate fell
When met at the door by his host,
"We've just read that poem of yours about Hell—
It's really quite neat, and you do it so well
That I wish you would write me a toast."

I wonder if Shakespeare had spasms and fits
When he went out to parties and teas,
And the hostess would say, "I've been reading your skits—
Pray when *do* you dash off those bright little bits?
Now say something clever, oh *please!*"

Did Dante the Florentine cease for a time
Of his lost *gentil donna* to moan
On receipt of the letter, "Dear sir: you're sublime!
And couldn't you write us a neat little rime
For the Beatrice Brand of cologne"?

Did Omar regret that he'd wasted his time
In a Naishapur drinking-saloon
When the Bartender said, "That there drink is a dime—
But jest keep the change, sir, and give us a rime;
For the boys is all fond of a tune"?

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John De Morgan, Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, says: "After residing on Staten Island twenty-four years I came to the conclusion that no more desirable place for residence could be found than Westerleigh. I therefore purchased a lot and am erecting a residence."—Testimony of one who knows the value of real estate. An opportune time for investment. See "Closing Offer," page facing first page of reading.

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Use daily.

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29 out of 30 who try it fail

The Farny Razor Sharpener (including Safety Razor attachment) never fails. Combines grinding, honing, sharpening in one operation. Works with mathematical exactness always on same angle of bevel and under even spring pressure. Price, - - $4.00. To enjoy shaving order Farny Double Concave Razor, $2.00. *Booklet on request.*

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Did Homer through Attica wandering slow
Rehearse in Ionic his wrongs
When the natives said, "Poet, you'll help us, we know—
We're giving an amateur vaudeville show
And we're looking for topical songs"?

For Poets are peevish and Poets are queer,
And they are outrageously vain;
They'll live in a garret for many a year
And mumble their stanzas for no one to hear,
But when asked to they *won't* entertain!

—*From The Reader Magazine.*

Achievement.

BY MELVILLE HENRY CANE.

A thing of beauty and a joy
Forever is a certain Nancy;
How she can fail to charm a boy
I can't see.

Incomparably sweet her air,
Her years just trembling over twenty,
With wit and tenderness to spare
Aplenty.

Too human far to be a saint,—
No saint could do things quite so handsome!
My! she can sketch and golf and sing
And dance some!

Her heart, which some say can't be won,
Is quite in keeping with her beauty.
(It's in *my* keeping. This is on
The Q. T.)

And is the future gaily hued?
Am I an optimist? Well, rather.
Last night I utterly subdued
Her father.

—*From Leslie's Weekly.*

The Camp-Fire.

BY EDWIN L. SABIN.

Cold night weighs down the forest bough,
Strange shapes go flitting through the gloom.
But see—a spark, a flame, and now
The wilderness is home!

—*From The Criterion.*

Henry Van Dyke.

BY EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

"Health to the poet, scholar, wit, divine,
In whom sweet Nature would all gifts combine
To make us hang upon his lips and say—
The Admirable Crichton of our day,
Whose quill and lute and voice are weapons sheer
That quite outvie that gallant's swift rapier—
Whose dulcet English, from its fount that wells
This night, the Scotsman's dozen tongues excels!
Long may he live, to wear the cloistral gown,
Or from his Little Rivers bring to town—
From every haunt where purling waters flow—
The mystic flower that only votaries know!
Wouldst view what Nature's portraiture is like?
The Dame herself hath sat to this Van Dyke."

—*Read at a dinner given in Dr. Van Dyke's honor by the Lotos Club, New York.*

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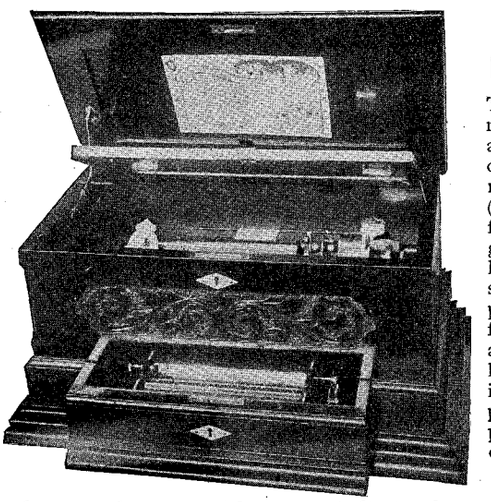
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

In one of these boxes you will find a sumptuous and enduring gift for every occasion, an endless source of enjoyment in the home of every music lover, a choice and exquisite addition to the treasures of every household.

Full and Splendid Equipment

The box is equipped with **three** 6-tune cylinders (the regular price of which is $6 each), giving eighteen tunes in all. The cylinders are 7½ inches long. The handsome solid mahogany, hand-carved case is 23 inches long, 13½ inches wide, and 11 inches deep. It is a big, handsome music box.



Exquisite Solid Mahogany Case

The box is furnished in a rich and elegant hand-carved full solid mahogany case (with drawer for cylinders), giving it a singularly chaste and sumptuous appearance. It forms a beautiful addition to the home furnishings, and will please the most particular lover of the tasteful.

It includes all the latest perfections, such as tune indicator, large cylinders, tune, skipper, indicator, etc., etc. Any number of cylinders may be added. Its tone is wonderfully brilliant, rich and characterful, full of melody and musical charm.

A Genuine Jacot Swiss Interchangeable Cylinder

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Every music lover, whether able to play a musical instrument or not, may listen at any time to the sweetest tunes from this splendid little instrument. It reproduces the choicest selections with such *delicate expression*, such *rich harmony*, and such *perfect modulation* as to entertain and delight the most refined and critical tastes. It enables you to enjoy an almost unlimited variety of music; it is always ready to play for you; it never gets tired, it will last for years upon years, and it is far more inexpensive than many other musical instruments. It is moreover a beautiful addition to the furnishings of the home.

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WORKMANSHIP—Every feature of the workmanship of this box and the materials used in its construction is of the highest obtainable quality. We are the oldest music box makers in this country, and we devote minute care to every detail of construction.

SAFETY CHECK—This valuable appliance prevents any damage to the box in case its mechanism gives way.

TUNE INDICATOR—This is a dial with figures corresponding to those on the programme card, and a hand controlled by the motion of the cylinder, and pointing to the number of the tune playing.

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We are so confident of the pleasing qualities of these boxes that we offer them to LITERARY DIGEST readers on the most liberal terms, placing the 40 boxes within easy reach of every reader of this magazine. You take no risk in accepting this special offer. Sign and mail the coupon to-day with $1. Upon receipt we will send you one of the 40 boxes securely boxed, express or F. O. B. New York. If the box is satisfactory pay us the balance in eight monthly instalments of $5 each. If not satisfactory hold subject to our order.

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Send for catalogue of Stella and Mira Music Boxes

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Special Coupon Good for One of the 40 Boxes

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GENTLEMEN: I accept your special offer of a Jacot Interchangeable Cylinder Music Box, formerly $75; special price to 40 LITERARY DIGEST readers, $41. I enclose herewith $1, upon receipt of which you are to send me the box, F. O. B. N. Y. I agree to pay the balance of the price in 8 monthly instalments of $5 each. It is understood that you guarantee satisfaction, and that if the box proves unsatisfactory, I may hold the same subject to your order and you will refund whatever I have paid on the box. *It is also agreed that* the box remains your property until entirely paid for.

L. D. *Name*.....

Address.....

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PERSONALS.

The Human Side of Lincoln.—Col. William H. Crook, who in 1863 was appointed a special bodyguard to President Lincoln, who is now the disbursing officer at the White House, has just related some facts illustrating Lincoln's deep affection and has thrown new light on the simple life of the great man. Mr. Ferdinand Cowle Iglehart, who interviewed the colonel, publishes the story in the current *Success*. In reply to a request that he say something about Mr. Lincoln and his son, "Tad," Colonel Crook responded:

"There never was such devotion as Mr. Lincoln manifested for this boy. He was the apple of his eye. Everything the child did he thought was right, and everything he said he thought was cute. What grand old times the two had together! It was hard to tell which was the younger, each was so full of play. They would race and romp and play hide-and-go-seek. The favorite game was 'horse.' Sometimes the father would hold the strings, as the driver, and the boy would be the horse; then the boy would drive, and the father would be the horse. Then Mr. Lincoln would say, 'Taddy, you are tired and want to ride horseback,' and would toss him up till he sat upon his tall shoulders, with his little legs hanging down and close about his father's neck. Then the horse would walk and trot and gallop about the rooms and halls. The little fellow would laugh and fairly shout with joy, and his father would be just as happy.

"A poor woman came to the White House one day to see the President about her husband, who was in trouble. The President was absent, but 'Tad' was at home. The woman called the boy to her and said: 'My husband is in prison. We have boys and girls at home who are cold and hungry. Your papa can unlock the door of the prison and let our children's papa come home and care for us. Won't you ask your father to let him come home?'

"'Tad' could not talk or think about anything else but that poor, distressed family, and of his pledge to try and bring relief. When the President returned, 'Tad' was at him at once about the case of distress. Mr. Lincoln had other things on his mind, and did not pay much attention to the child till he clung to his father's legs and begged him to sit down and let him tell the sad story. The father told him that the woman would be back the next day, and he would then know what he would do. That did not satisfy the son, who climbed on his father's lap, threw his arms about his neck, and said: 'Papa-day (meaning 'papa dear'), won't you promise me now to let the man out?' It was too much for the great man, who said: 'Taddie, my pet, I will let him out because you ask me to.' I never saw a more beautiful picture nor two happier persons than Lincoln and 'Tad.'

"Mr. Lincoln used to say many funny things. He kept me laughing at his stories. I remember one evening, just before the close of the Civil War, that he had some visitors at the White House, among them some Senators and members of Congress. One of the guests asked the President what he would do with Jefferson Davis if he were captured. Crossing his legs and looking at his friends with that peculiar twinkle in his eyes, he said: 'Gentlemen, that reminds me of an incident of my home in Illinois. One morning, when I was on my way to the office, I saw a small boy standing on a street corner crying as if his heart would break. I asked him what was the cause of his sorrow. He said, "Mister, don't you see that coon?" pointing to a poor little beast that he had tied to a string. "Well, that animal has given me a heap of trouble all the way along, and now he has nearly gnawed the string in two. I wish to goodness he would gnaw it in two and get away, so I could go home and tell my folks he had escaped from me." Gentlemen, this homely story carries its own lesson and answers your question.'

"Everybody knew that Mr. Lincoln had no feeling

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You seek to minimize expense in business—do the same at home. Keep an account which shows exactly where your money goes—which points out the needless expenditures and the place to economize. **Bradstreet's Practical Account Book for Home Expenses** solves your expense problems in a simple and interesting way. It gives a complete classified record of your household and personal expenses, either in a general way or to a cent. Requires but two minutes a day. Book is full cloth bound—has 150 pages—lasts three years. Write for **Free Sample Page**—fully explaining details, or send $1.00 for the book (prepaid).
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At Less Than 1-4 Cent A Shave

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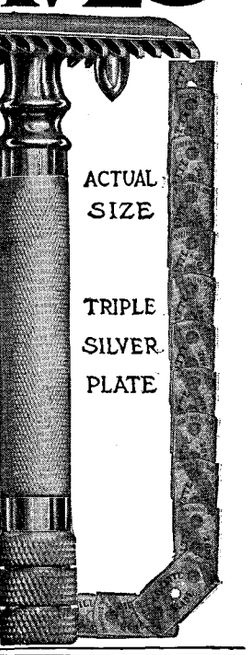
THE SECRET is in the wafer blades, double-edged, and tempered in a manner not possible with the forged blade used in ordinary and other safety razors. Every blade—ground with diamond dust—will give an average of 10 to 40 perfect velvet shaves, according to the beard, without bother of stropping devices. Twelve of these double-edged blades go with each set. We uniformly exchange one new blade for two old blades returned, so there are twenty-two blades furnished with original outfit. After these are all used, new ones, by this exchange plan, cost you less than 5 cents each.

The razor, as shown, is separated into its three solid parts with the blade ready to be clamped into position for shaving.

Note the concave effect of the double-edged wafer blade when ready to shave and compare this **one** feature with any other razor. Whole outfit sent in velvet-lined case.



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every day for a month. **Then,** if for **any reason** you'd rather have your money than the razor, return the razor. **Your money back and welcome.**

Awarded Gold Medal for Merit at St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

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CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. **All Druggists.**

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GEM NAIL CLIPPER

Produces the beauty curve—better than if scissors are used. It is familiarly known as the miniature manicure set.

Trims—Files—Cleans AND Removes Hangnails

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of bitterness against the people of the South, and that he always advised tenderness and leniency in dealing with those who surrendered to the Union cause.

"Mrs. Lincoln and the President had an engagement to take a drive one afternoon. At the appointed hour Mrs. Lincoln drove up to the steps and asked me to tell the President that she was ready for the drive. He had some unexpected business of importance which delayed him. I returned and told her that the President would be down soon. In a few moments she became impatient, and, in rather sharp language, ordered me to bring her husband to the carriage. I went back and informed the President of the condition of his wife's temper, and in the softest voice he said: 'She sometimes gets a little excited, but it does her so much good and me so little harm that I would not object to it for the world.' And he came down the steps with me and had what he afterward told me was a most delightful drive.

"No unkind word ever fell to me from Lincoln's lips. Many were his expressions of commendation. I know he was pleased with my services, for he told me so, and how proud I was then, and am now, for his favor. I was drafted into the army, and he would not let me go, saying that he needed me at the White House. When his son, Robert, was Secretary of War, he showed me a card to Secretary Stanton, written by President Lincoln at the time I was drafted, saying, 'I can not spare my bodyguard. Fix it up'; and I stayed at my post. What an honor it is to have been so near to so good and great a man!"

The Czar in Proverb.—In a recent number of the Paris *Figaro* were found collated some characteristic Russian proverbs that regard the Czar and his position and find much current application:

"When the Czar spits into a dish, it breaks into pieces for very pride.

"The crown does not protect the Czar from headache.

"Even the lungs of the Czar can not blow out the sun.

"The Czar's back, too, would bleed if it were gashed with the knout.

"The Czar even covered with boils is declared to be in good health.

"When the Czar rides behind a hired horse every step is charged as a league.

"The Czar may be a cousin of God, but His brother he is not.

"The Czar's arm is long, but it can not reach to heaven.

"Neither can the Czar's vinegar make anything sweet.

"The hand of the Czar, too, has only five fingers.

"The voice of the Czar has an echo even when there are no mountains in the vicinity.

"The troika (team of three horses abreast) of the Czar leaves a deep trace behind it.

"It is not more difficult for Death to carry a fat Czar than to carry a lean beggar.

"The tear in the eye of the Czar costs his country many, many a handkerchief.

"When the Czar writes verses, . . . wo be to the poet!

"When the Czar plays, his ministers have only one eye and the countrymen are blind.

"What the Czar can not accomplish time can do.

"Even the Czar's cow can not bring anything else into the world but a calf.

"When the Czar has the smallpox his country bears the scars."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Not Up to Date.—We were twenty years ahead of our friends, the Cubans, in slang, said a soldier who served two years over there. One day I agreed to meet a Cuban to play cards, but was sent to the guardhouse for some infraction and did not see him for several days. When we did meet he asked for an explanation and, of course, I replied:

"I couldn't keep the appointment because I got it in the neck that day."

He looked me over in a puz. led way, then came forward and turned my collar down and carefully inspected my neck. To his surprise he found nothing

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

The Peerless Seasoning

This bottle with the label bearing the signature, Lea & Perrins, is familiar to the public, having been on the market for more than **seventy years.** As a seasoning it improves more dishes than any other relish ever offered to the public. Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Salads, etc., are made delicious by its proper use.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE adds enjoyment to every dinner.

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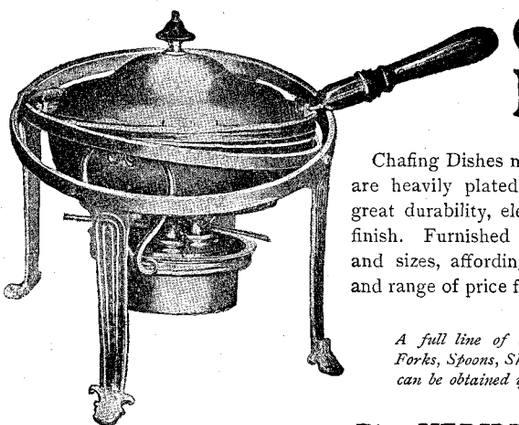

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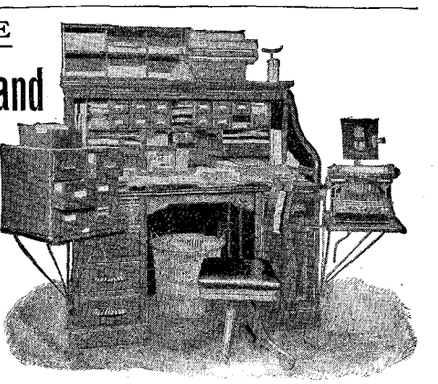
is one of those invaluable inventions which make an office man wonder how he ever got along without them. Attached to either or both sides of the desk, it swings the typewriter, card index, or reference file around just where you want them, and swings them back out of the way when you are through.

Look at the illustration and you'll appreciate at once the ease and utility of the idea. Gives one-third more desk room, saves time, space, and money. When you've read the little descriptive book and learned how little they cost, you'll not be satisfied until you've seen and tried the Swinging Typewriter Stand.



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out of the way and stepping back he threw up his hands and exclaimed:

"Caramba? but what a wonderful people! You get a bullet in the neck Monday and here on Tuesday there is not even a scar left to show it!"—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Not Without Resources.—"But do you think you can support my daughter?"

"Well, it isn't as if I were marrying an orphan, you know."—*Smart Set.*

Willie Wise.—TEACHER: "Willie, who was it that prompted you then? I heard some one whisper that date to you."

WILLIE: "Please, ma'am, I expect it was history repeatin' itself again."—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

January 31.—Grand Duke Vladimir, in an interview, declares it is certain the people will be given a voice in the government, tho the principle of autocracy will be maintained. The committee of ministers discussing the proposed reforms publishes a report with the purpose of showing the people that the plans outlined in the decree of December 26 are being considered.

Feburary 1.—The situation in Poland continues strained. Prince Mirski, the Russian Minister of the Interior, resigns. The Czar receives a deputation of workmen, counseling patience and promising reforms. A relief fund is started by the Czar, Empress, and Empress Dowager for the benefit of the families of those who were killed or wounded in the affair of January 22.

February 2.—The council of ministers considering the reforms submit proposals for the enlarging of the powers of the Senate, restricting the powers of the Ministers, providing for direct relations between the Czar and the people, and providing fixed procedure and greater effectiveness in minor law courts. An outbreak in Poland is suppressed by the police. Authorities declare that the strike in Warsaw is ended.

February 3.—Forty thousand men are on strike at Sosnovice, while in the Polish industrial centers the movement continues to spread, with scattering outbreaks of disorder; ten persons are killed in a brush between strikers and the military at Lodz. General Trepoff declares that Maxim Gorki will have to stand trial; the charges are not made public.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

January 30.—Japan, in formally denying all of the Russian charges of violations of China's neutrality, makes countercharges of similar nature against Russia.

January 31.—General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese had failed to press their attack and that villages captured by the Russians are still held.

February 1.—Advices from Mukden say that the armies are in their former positions. Reports of surgeons of General Oku's army show that since the beginning of the campaign about 5,000 men were killed and 20,000 wounded, of whom 16 per cent. have died; there were only 40 deaths from sickness.

February 2.—The American Pacific Squadron sails from Cavité for waters of the southern Philippine archipelago to maintain American neutrality.

February 4.—Reports from St. Petersburg say that General Kuropatkin has asked permission to transfer his command to General Linevitch.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 30.—President Roosevelt sends a message to both Houses, suggesting the collection of statistics on marriage and divorce.

Senate: The vote on the Statehood bill is to be taken on February 7.

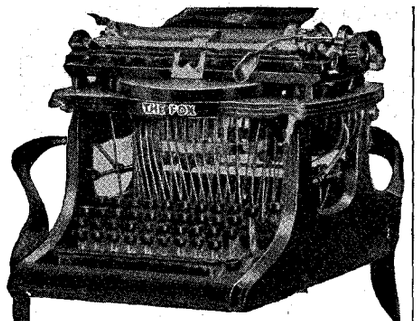
House: Consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill begins.

January 31.—*Senate:* The Statehood bill is discussed and a bill to prevent express companies from carrying obscene literature is passed.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is considered. The Senate amendments to the Army bill are defeated. A favorable report is made on the Mann bill to abolish the Panama Canal Commission and give the President entire control of the canal construction.

February 1.—*Senate:* Discussion of the Statehood bill continues.

House: The Post-office bill is discussed.



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Just examine the work of the Fox Typewriter. Then compare it carefully with the work done by any other typewriter, no matter which, and you will find that the work of every typewriter other than the FOX is faulty, letters crowded together, too far apart, bad alignment, and many "bad" places on a single page.

Then look at the work of the Fox—it is as near perfection as anything can be—alignment perfect, letters properly spaced, no crowding, no piling, no fault to find.

Make the test by examining your mail and then let us send a Fox to you at our expense so you can prove these statements yourself.

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Any kind of an inquiry will bring our complete catalogue and a machine if you are ready.

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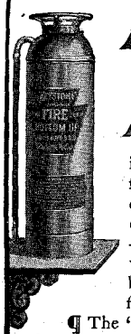

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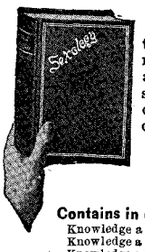

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that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

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the closet with a slant, the only sort of construction that is healthy, clean, comfortable. The NATURO is the only improvement made in water Closets since the style YOU know was conceived. Aren't you interested in knowing "Why?" Write for book D. It tells in detail, with illustrations.
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I Turned Out $30 in 27

worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. P. Crawford writes, made $7.00 first day. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make $5.00 day plating. Thos. Parker, school teacher 21 years, writes, "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." Plating Business easily learned. We teach you Free—No Experience Required. Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be plated with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal plating. Heavy Plate—latest process. No toy or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. LET US START YOU. Write today for Catlog, Agency and Offer. Address
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February 2.—*Senate:* The Agricultural Appropriation bill is discussed; Senator Lodge attacks the policy of free seed distribution.

House: Debate on the Post-office bill continues.

February 3.—*Senate:* Discussion of the Statehood bill continues; Judge Swayne enters a plea of not guilty in reply to the impeachment charges against him.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is passed.

February 4.—*Senate:* The Statehood and Agricultural Appropriation bills are considered.

House: The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 30.—The United States Supreme Court declares the Beef trust illegal, and affirms the conviction of A. W. Machen and others convicted in the postal fraud cases.

Government supervision of railroad rates is urged by the President in a speech at Philadelphia.

January 31.—The Government, it is said, will resort to criminal prosecutions, if necessary, to enforce the Supreme Court's injunction against the Beef trust.

Senator Bard, of California, charges that the agent of a Catholic society offered to carry 20 districts for the Republicans if the Catholic schools would receive aid from the Indian funds.

February 1.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is again indicted for alleged bribery in connection with the land fraud cases.

Cardinal Gibbons, in a statement concerning Senator Bard's disclosures concerning Indian schools, says the agent referred to did not represent the Catholics.

February 2.—Attorney-General Moody decides that a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty may legally be allowed on exported flour made in part from imported wheat,

February 3.—The Interstate Commerce Commission charges the Santa Fé Railroad Company with "flagrant and wilful violations of the law," in granting rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

February 4.—It is announced in Washington that this Government will not assume control of the finances of Santo Domingo until the agreement with that country has been ratified by the Senate.

President Roosevelt in a letter to Secretary Hitchcock explains the distribution of Indian mission school funds.

February 5.—President Roosevelt decides to make several more speeches in favor of a railroad rate bill, with the hope of influencing Congress through the people.

CHESS.

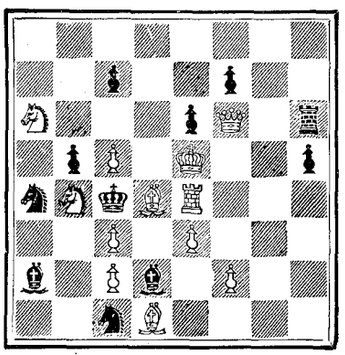
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,031.

E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

(*Hampstead and Highgate Express.*)

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

8; 2p2p2; S3pQ1r; 1pP1K2p; sSkBR3; 2P1P3; b1Pb1P2; 2sB4.

White mates in two moves.

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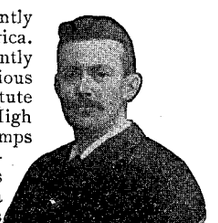
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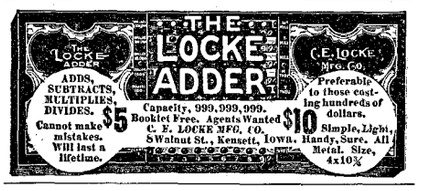
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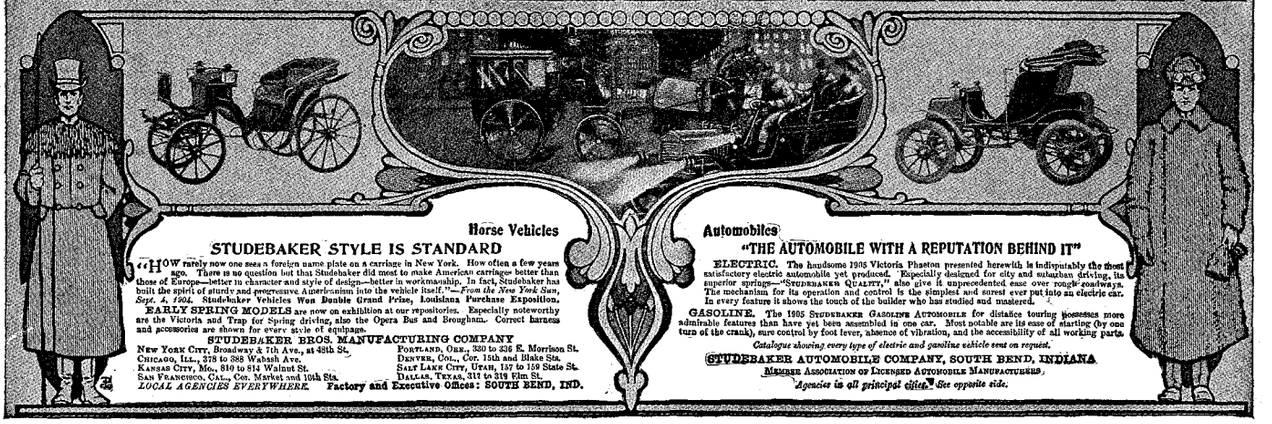

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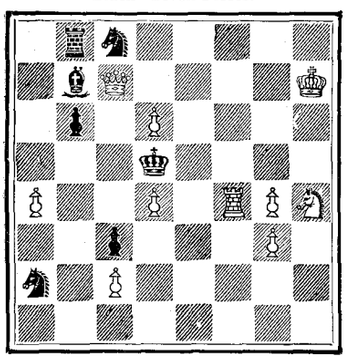
Problem 1,032.

A. SCHOSCHINE.

(Prize-taker, *Schachmatnoje Obozrenye.*)

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

1 r s 5; 1 b Q 4 K; 1 p 1 P 4; 3 k 4; P 2 P 1 R P S; 2 p 3 P 1; s 1 P 5; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,024. Key-move: K—B 7.

No. 1,025.

1. Q—R 3 / B x Q	2. B—B 4 ch / P x B (must)	3. P x P, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Q	2. Kt—Q 3 / P x Kt	3. B—B 3, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. KtxQ Kt P, mate
1. ..... / R x Q	2. Kt (K 5)x P / Any	3. Kt—K 7, mate
1. ..... / B x B	2. Q—Q 7 / B—B 2	3. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—Q 7, ch / B—Q 3 (must)	3. Q—Kt 7, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; A. Rooke, Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia; C. Nugent, New York City; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. W. La Mothe, Stratford, Conn.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; L. R. Williams, South Omaha; M. D. M., New Orleans; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; T. W., Paris, Tenn.; T. A. Unsworth, New York City.

1,024: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Weber, Pekin, Ill.

1,024, 1,026: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; M. Wisner, Norris, Mont.; D. Hamlin, Orono, Me.; S. von Raguè and E. Bratzel, Eden College, St. Louis; L. O'S., Blacksburg, Va.; Z. G., Detroit; Russell, Germantown, Pa.; C. W. Corbin, Altoona, Pa.; E. C. Brinker, Riegelsville, Pa.

1,025, 1,026: B. Alten, Elyria, O.; C. E. W. Woodward, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

1,026: B. R. Sitts, Bridgeport, Conn.; P. A. Hatchard, New York City; Dr. P. Joor, Maxwell, Ia.; J. W. Thorne, Spearsville, La.; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex.; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; C. M. Strahan, University of Georgia; Dr. J. S. Stevens, Orono, Me.; A. V. Milholand, Baltimore; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; J. E. Lord, Oakland, Ill.; W. E. Warner, Nicholson, Pa.

Comments (1,024): "Good key"—M. M.; "Very well done"—G. D.; "Good"—F. S. F.; "Good for a prize"—J. G. L.; "Easy and simple"—L. H. B.; "Another instance where Knighthood is in flower"—L. G.; "A good wholesome problem"—B. W. L. M.; "Very neatly constructed. Easy or difficult according to the condition of your mind"—W. E. H.; "A noteworthy composition"—W. R.; "Fine"—J. E. W.; "A prize-problem"—M. W.

1,025: "The plot is exposed when one sees 1 ——— P x Kt, or White's pretty 2 B—B 4 ch. A stunning key"—M. M.; "Characteristically subtle"—G. D.; "The mates are exceptionally fine"—F. S. F.; "Worthy of its author"—J. G. L.; "Very pleasing, with many surprises"—L. H. B.; "Difficult and exceedingly clever"—L. G.; "The problem as a whole is lacking in strength"—B. W. L. M.; "An expert solver would

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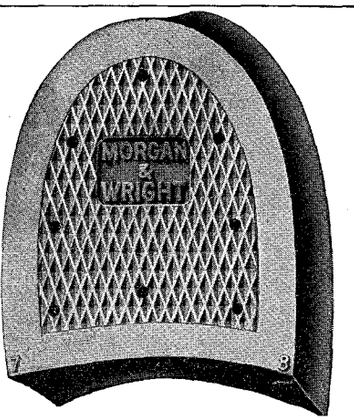

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divine the key-move almost on sight"—L. R. W.; "Very difficult and very beautiful"—J. E. W.

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In addition to those reported W. T. St. A. got 1,018–1,023; F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B. C., 1,018, 1,020, 1,021; A. Heine, Parkersburg, W. Va.; 1,018, 1,020, 1,021, 1,022; W. D. L. R., 1,018, 1,021; L. H. B., 1,020; B. A., E. B., E. A. K., L. O'S., J. M. Hanley, Mandan, N. Dak., 1,022; W. R., E. C. B., "Clejor," New York City, J. P. S., Collegeville, Pa., R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, 1,022, 1.023; T. A. U., 1,023.

Marshall-Janowski Match.

At time of going to press the score stood: Marshall, 2; Janowski, 2; Draw, 1.

MARSHALL'S RECORD,

Year.	Place.	Rank.	Won.	Lost.
1899	London (minor).....	1	8½	2¼
1900	Paris.....	3-4	12	4
1901	Monte Carlo.....	10	5½	7½
1902	Monte Carlo.....	9	11	8
1902	Hanover.....	9-10	8	9
1903	Monte Carlo.....	9	12	14
1903	Vienna.....	2	11½	6¼
1904	Monto Carlo.....	3	6½	3½
1904	Monte Carlo (Rice).....	1-2	6	4
1904	Cambridge Springs.....	1	13	2
1904	St. Louis.....	1	3½	½

JANOWSKI'S RECORD.

Year.	Place.	Rank.	Won.	Lost.
1894	Leipsic.....	6-7	10½	6½
1895	Hastings.....	12-14	9¼	11½
1896	Nuremberg.....	5	11½	6½
1896	Budapest.....	4-5	7	5
1897	Berlin.....	4	12½	6½
1898	Vienna.....	3	26½	10½
1898	Cologne.....	9	8	7
1899	London.....	2-4	18	9
1900	Paris.....	10	9	7
1900	Munich.....	7-10	7½	8½
1901	Monte Carlo.....	1	10¼	2¾
1902	Monte Carlo.....	3	14	5
1902	Hanover.....	1	13½	3½
1904	Cambridge Springs.....	2-3	11	4

From St. Louis Tourney.

Notes by Dr. Emanuel Lasker.

Marshall, having already secured first prize, broke loose from his favorite Queen's Pawn opening to indulge in old-time Chess.

J. F. MARSHALL. *White.*	S. MLOTKOWSKY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	B—Kt 5 ch

This check is considered premature. White might reply 4 B—Q 2, B x B; 5 Q Kt x B, Kt—Q B 3; 6 B—Kt 5. The ordinary defense 3 .., Kt—Q B 3; 4 Kt x P, Kt—B 3, or else 3 .., Kt—K B 3, leads to a very good game for Black.

4 P—B 3	P x P
5 P x P	B—B 4
6 B—Q B 4	P—Q 3
7 Q—Kt 3	Q—Q 2

The correct move, because blocking a check by White's Queen after the Q Kt is developed to B 3 and threatens to go to R 4.

8 Castles	Kt—Q B 3
9 Q—B 2	Kt—B 3
10 B—K Kt 5	Q—K 2

The more aggressive move was Q—Kt 5. The game might then have proceeded 11 Q Kt—Q 2, B—K 3; 12 B—K 2 (or Kt 5), Kt—Q 2, leaving Black with a good development, a pawn plus and no assailable points.

11 Q Kt—Q 2	P—K R 3
12 B—R 4	P—K Kt 4

13 B—K Kt 3. Now White has obtained an opening for lasting attack, both on the K's side and in the center by means of P—K 5.

13	Kt—K R 4
14 P—K 5	Kt x B
15 P x P	Q x P
16 R P x Kt	Castles

17 Q R—Q sq. Not at all in Marshall's usual vigorous style. Why not 17 Kt—K 4, forcing B—B 4;

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18 Q R—Q sq, Q—Kt 3; 19 B—Q 3, B—Kt 3; 20 P—Kt 4, with an excellent game?

17	B—Kt 3

This move was necessary because White threatened Kt—Kt 3, with all kinds of evil consequences for Black.

18 Kt x P. An ingenious idea. The defense put up by Black against it shows Mlotkowsky to be a player of resources.

18	P x Kt
19 Kt—B 3	Q—B 3
20 R—Q 5	R—Q sq
21 R x P ch	K—B sq
22 Q—R 7	Kt—K 2

23 B x P? Here, as Marshall points out in his notes (*American Chess Bulletin*, November), 23 P—K Kt 4 should have been played in order to prevent Black's next move. The game might then have proceeded 23.., B—K 3; 24 B x B, P x B; 25 Kt—K 5; or 23.., Kt—Kt 3; 24 R—K sq threatening B x P, with very good good chances for at least a Draw,

23	B—K B 4

All this is very well played by Black. Had he captured the Bishop at once White would have proceeded with Q—R 8 ch and Kt—K 5.

24 Q—R 5	Q x B
25 Q—R 6 ch	K—K sq

26 R—Kt 7. Black had intended to play his Queen to R 2.

26	R—Q 3

Now Black being two pieces ahead, ought to win easily.

27 Q—Kt 5	Q—B 3
28 R—K sq	Q x Q
29 Kt x Q	K—Q 2
30 R(Kt 7) x Kt ch	K—B 3

31 P—Kt 4. Very neat. If, now, B x Kt P; 32 Kt—B 7 attacking the Rook and indirectly, by means of Kt—K 5 ch, also the Bishop.

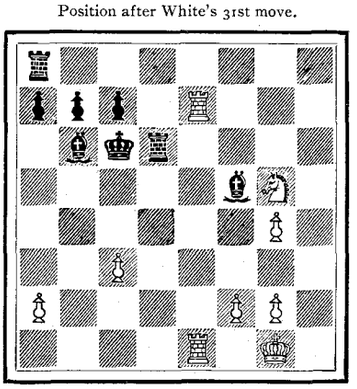
31	R—Q 7?

Not so strong as 31.., R—K Kt sq; 32 Kt—B 7, R—Q 7; 33 Kt—K 5 ch, K—Kt 4; 34 P x B, B x P ch; 35 K—B sq; B x R followed by Q R x P.

32 P x B	B x P ch
33 K—B sq	B x R
34 R x B	R—K Kt sq

Black now has a difficult game.

Position after White's 31st move.



35 R—K 6 ch	K—Kt 4

36 R—K 5 ch. Better than R—Kt 6, whereupon Black wins by 36.., R x R; 37 P x R, R—Q 3; 38 P—Kt 7, R—K Kt 3; 39 Kt—K 6, K—B 3 followed by K—Q 3.

36	K—B 5
37 P—B 6	R—Q 2
38 Kt—K 4	R—B 2
39 K—B 2	R—Kt 3

If, now, White allows R x P ch, Black will have the best of the ending; because the White Q-side Pawns must fall.

40 K—K 3 threatens a very neat and almost pure mate; but weak nevertheless, because he must now lose the Kt P. R—K B 5 at once, to be followed by K—B 3, P—Kt 4,—Kt 5 etc., would have been stronger.

40	P—Kt 3
41 R—K B 5	R x Kt P
42 P—R 4	P—R 4
43 K—B 4	K—Kt 6
44 K—K 5	R—K 7
45 R—B 4	K x P
46 K—K 6	R—R 2

Unfathomable! Why not R—B sq. If, then, 47 K—K 7, R—Q R sq; 48 P—B 7, K—Kt 6; 49 P—B 8 (Queens) R x Q; 50 K x Q, P—R 5, Black should have won.

47 K—Q 5	K—Kt 6
48 P—B 7	R—R sq
49 P—B 8 (Q)	R x Q

50 R x R. Now the White K being nearer the theater of operations insures the Draw.

50	P—R 5
51 P—B 4	P—R 6
52 R—B 3 ch	K—Kt 7
53 Kt—B 3	P—R 7
54 Kt—R 4 ch	K—B 8
55 R—Q R 3	R—Q B 7
56 K—Q 4	K—Kt 8
57 K—Q 3	R x P and Draws.

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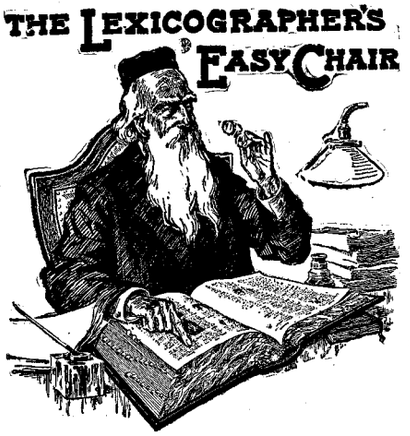

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

To Correspondents.—Owing to increased demands upon his space the "Lexicographer" finds himself unable to answer anonymous correspondence. Hereafter no anonymous correspondence will be considered in this column.

"C. M. T.," Baton Rouge, La.—"Please explain what is meant by wave-lengths in color tests, and if possible give an example."

According to the undulatory theory of light, which is the one universally accepted at the present day, light consists of waves or undulatory periodic disturbances in a hypothetical medium which is called the "luminiferous ether." The color of the light depends upon the length of these little waves. For example, a wave which is $^3/_{100000}$ of an inch long produces upon our eyes the sensation which is called "red." If the wave be only about two-thirds as long (that is, $^2/_{100000}$ of an inch), it will produce the sensation called "green." If the waves are only $^3/_{200000}$ of an inch long, they produce the sensation called "violet." Red and violet are the limits of our color perception; for if the "waves" are longer than $^1/_{30000}$ of an inch, or shorter than about $^1/_{60000}$ of an inch, they do not produce any sensations of light upon the eyes. The longer waves produce the sensation of heat, and the shorter, chemical changes that, for example, will affect a photographic plate. Thus all colors or combinations of colors have a wave-*length*.

"R. E. W.," Bloomfield Center, N. J.—"In a small German dictionary that I possess I find the German word *malter* defined as 'three curnocks.' What is a 'curnock'?"

A "curnock" is a dry measure formerly used in the west of England and in parts of South Wales. Its capacity was variable. For corn it usually equaled four bushels, for wheat sometimes three bushels, for coal and lime it varied from ten to fifteen bushels.

"H. I. J.," Orange, N. J.—The sentence you quote is not good English.

"W. H. R.," Wheeling, W. Va.—"Kindly tell me the correct pronunciation of (1) 'attaché' and (2) 'mesdames.'"

(1) A"ta"shay' (the first two vowels being sounded as "a" in "ask," the third having the sound of "a" in "bay"). (2) May'dam' or mez'damz (the "a" in the second syllable having the sound of "a" in "anoint").

"C. O. F.," Kansas City, Mo.—"Kindly state if the following sentence is correct: 'Our weight and measure is correct.'"

The sentence is not correct and should read, "Our weight and measure *are* correct."

"P. H. M.," Allegheny, Pa.—"In a recent review I read 'Individuality is synonymous *of* personality.' Is 'of' the correct preposition to use after 'synonymous'?"

"Synonymous with" is the proper expression in this case.

"P. J. O.," Ralston, Iowa.—"Please inform me in what book I can find the character Elizabeth Bennet as heroine."

See Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice."

"F. K. N.," Manti, Utah.—"What authority is there for spelling 'pavilion' with two 'l's'? Was it ever so spelled? I have heard it contended that the spelling of this word has recently been changed."

The modern spelling of the word is with one "l." The form containing two "l's" is obsolete.

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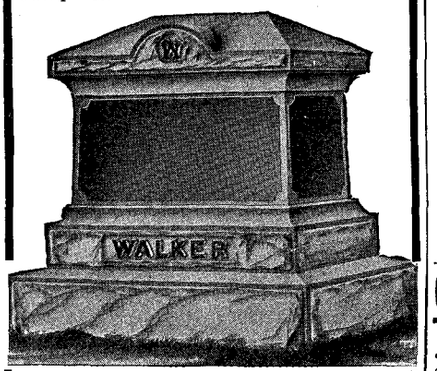

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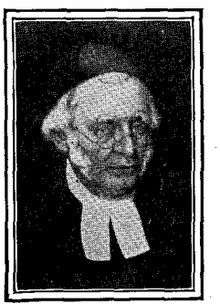

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"Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing that I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee fiend himself, told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in passing a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very lenient towards the drunkard who could not pass the saloon. Friends often urged me to try Postum, but I turned a deaf ear, saying, 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me—coffee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than 2 years) I have never had a desire for the old coffee. My health soon returned; the asthma disappeared, I began to sleep well and in a short time I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my physician the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them. He stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked, 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough not to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank,' he continued; 'the trouble is, so few people know how to make good coffee.' When he got a second cup I told him he was drinking Postum. He was incredulous, but I convinced him, and now he uses nothing but Postum in his home and has greatly improved in health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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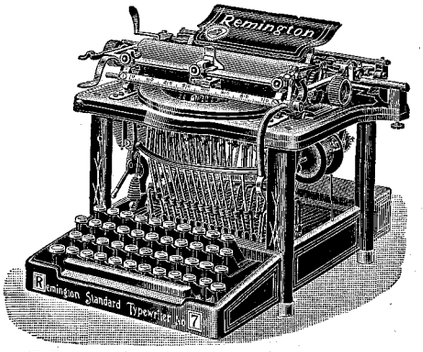

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